

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS

NEW LEADER



TOTAL DEFENSE

OL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1940

NO. 8

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



*"It's Going to be
the Greatest
Electrical Inspectors
Convention Ever Held
in the Northwest"*

Yes sir, a big statement, but true. You'll see the grandest array of electrical minded talent that ever graced a speaker's rostrum; hundreds of square yards of up-to-the-minute exhibits. A something-doing-every-second entertainment program that will make this meet one long to be remembered.

It will make the public adequate wiring conscious. Electrical workers will receive tremendous benefits because of the marvelous, new, safe wiring features.

It may be a long time before Montana will promote this activity again.



Plan Now to Attend!

GREAT FALLS, MONT., SEPT. 3 - 4 - 5 - 6th

HOTEL RAINBOW

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Ed J. Brown	402
Our New Leader	403
America Builds Defense With Help of Labor	404
Buffalo Picked as Code Battleground	406
TVA Workers Sign Notable Agreement	407
British Unionist Writes Letter to Americans	408
Following the Trail of Fifth Columnists	409
Sharp Contrast Between C. T. U. and A. C. A.	410
Streamlining Budget Costs of Modern Girl	411
Established Machinery Adequate for Defense	412
New President Conquered "The Jungle"	413
Ingenious Member Makes Steel Tube Lamps	414
D. W. Tracy Joins Distinguished Company	415
Great Office Building in Nation's Capital	416
Historic Session of I. E. C. Recorded	417
Electric Ships of New Design at Tampa	418
Quick, Watson, My Microscope	419
Editorials	420
Woman's Work	422
Women's Auxiliary	423
Correspondence	424
Co-operating Manufacturers	440
In Memoriam	445
Death Claims Paid	447
Local Union Official Receipts	453

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, EDWARD J. BROWN, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.
Second District JOHN J. REGAN
Rm. 424, Park Square Bldg, Boston, Mass.
Third District EDW. F. KLOTER
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio
Fifth District G. X. BARKER
1027 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Sixth District M. J. BOYLE
3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Seventh District W. L. INGRAM
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas
Eighth District H. W. BELL
Box 471, Denver, Colo.
Ninth District J. SCOTT MILNE
1110 Central Tower, San Francisco, Calif.
Railroads J. J. DUFFY
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

D. W. TRACY, Chairman
Eddystone Apartments, Washington, D. C.
CHAS. M. PAULSEN, Secretary
4937 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
First District ALEXANDER SMALLEY
114 North Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.
Second District F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.
Third District WM. G. SHORD
2104-5 Law & Finance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth District EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fifth District CHAS. M. PAULSEN
4337 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.
Seventh District C. F. OLIVER
644 Madison St., Denver, Colo.
Eighth District J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

Magazine

CHAT

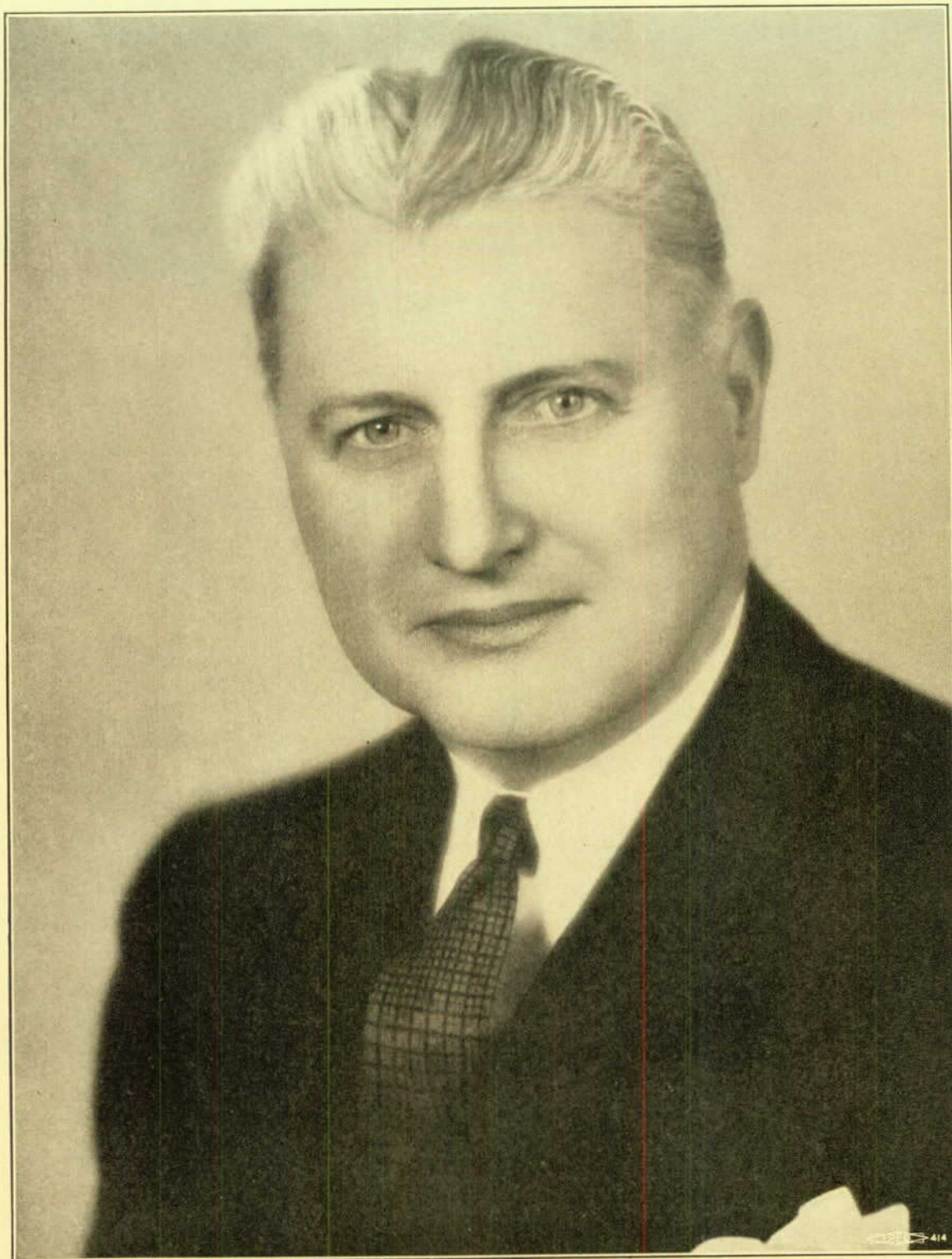
The American Federationist was 48 years old on July 1. On that day appeared a new type of magazine which symbolizes again the vitality and drive of this great common organization of wage earners. Without fanfare the new Federationist appeared in new format with an attractive two-color cover and with up-to-the-minute articles and illustrations.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL welcomes this modern periodical to the widely spreading family of labor publications. This seems a little unctuous, we admit, inasmuch as the Federationist is slightly older than the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL and it speaks for the parent organization. Yet we are bold enough to wave a friendly gesture of hospitality to the Federationist across the busy thoroughfare of the busy world.

The ideal that the old-new Federationist sets for itself is apparently readability. The stories have zip and yet they do not lack substance, nor is the abstract story neglected. For example, labor's platform is of enduring interest because of the demands made on the American Federation of Labor by the two major parties.

One of the other striking departments in the new magazine is the labor personality of the month, devoted in the first issue to Joseph N. Weber of the Musicians.

Another striking fact about the new Federationist is that it carries no advertising except on the back page, which advertises an A. F. of L. publication. All in all, the new Federationist creates a good impression and makes a stirring appeal to trade unionists in every industry of the country.



ED J. BROWN
International President
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Underwood & Underwood



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1940

NO. 8

Our New Leader

In times like these leadership is paramount. Groups are powerless without resourceful, honest leaders. Labor unions advance or retreat in proportion to the ability of their generals and lieutenants. These facts are axiomatic. The old debate as to whether a union makes a leader, or a leader makes a union is academic. They make each other. The leader is as good as the union, and the union is as good as the leader.

We are saying all there is to say, therefore, when we declare that Edward J. Brown, new international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is worthy of the union. He is worthy to carry on the great traditions, practices, and aspirations of a great organization. He has within himself the power and the vision to beat out new paths of achievement in the troubled days to come.

Edward J. Brown, L. U. No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis., was named president to succeed Dan W. Tracy, July 11, at a special meeting of the international executive council, held in Washington. He will command 205,000 organized electrical workers in the United States, Canada, Panama Canal, Alaska and Hawaii. His elevation was made necessary by the appointment of former President Tracy as Assistant Secretary of Labor. He takes over his duties at once.

Brown's assets are many. He is an excellent craftsman, having worked with the tools in four important branches of the trade—electrical installation, telephone, electric utility and electrical maintenance. At the same time paralleling this accomplishment, is his extensive experience as a labor executive. He has held many offices in the gift of the Brotherhood—in local, regional and national levels—and he has held them acceptably and successfully. He is known as an energetic, fair and productive administrator.

Several years ago when Governor Phil La Follette, of Wisconsin, wanted to place a labor man upon the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, he chose Brown. This was a peculiar distinction, because no other labor man has ever been chosen in the history of the country to shape educational policies of a great university. Our new leader has a stirring interest in all education. At one time, he founded a post-graduate society in Chicago where electrical journeymen were enabled to keep abreast of the changes in electrical science. He operated this society for years, attracting attention to its work from every part of the United States. During his busy life he has read widely, and moreover, he prepared himself for the law, was admitted to the bar, though he never practiced.

He is backed by a strong cabinet. Former President Tracy becomes chairman of the international executive council. That rugged tower of strength, the most self-effacing man in the Brotherhood, Charles M. Paulsen, becomes secretary. Young, aggressive Alexander Smalley, New York City, and William G. Shord, Pittsburgh, Mike Gordan's trusty assistant, fill vacancies on the council. Besides these, the tried-and-true Bugniacet, Nothnagle, McBride, Kelley, Oliver and Gadbois carry on.

President Brown has been a great organizer. He knows what it is to go out and roll up his sleeves and bring unfriendly employers into the fold. He is respected by employers. He has been an apostle of cooperative relations, and an ambassador preaching the doctrine of union responsibility. He it was, who set up the guarantee work plan in Milwaukee, under which faulty work was replaced free of charge by the unions.

He has youth, magnetic personality—and above all else the human touch—so that with his past record of achievement, we rest upon the conviction that our new leader is a great leader, worthy of this organization.

America Builds DEFENSE

With Help of LABOR

NEW words and phrases are being born rapidly in this incredible world. Fifth column is, of course, one phrase which is rooted deeply in the American language. Another phrase is repeatedly coming into general use, namely, total defense. Defense is readily understandable by every American but there is danger that we will think of defense now in terms of minute men, the embattled farmers, musketry, individual gallantry and all the old methods of warfare. Total defense is a far different thing. Total defense simply means that every man, woman and child—every citizen—must contribute every hour of every day something toward protection of the homeland. Total defense, therefore, means tremendous organization of the civilian population.

America has always been strong on organization. In fact it is stated with authority that Hitler learned much about his coordinated military program from our efforts in 1917. Total defense can only be accomplished by multiplying labor's aid on an intensive basis and will take time no matter how rapidly it is done. Time is the essence.

WIDE-FLUNG DEFENSE FRONT

The magnitude of the undertaking is indicated by the fact that our population is more than double that of Germany's and our territory is nearly 40 times as great in extent. Our problems, therefore, are peculiar. We must have the intelligent voluntary assistance of every citizen. Here are some of the tasks which must be done:

Coordination of private industry with military and naval objectives.

Coordination of man-supply both to industry and to military and naval units.

The training of hundreds of thousands of pilots, mechanics with new skills, and the coordination of these new skills with the present available skills.

The placing of the United States on a self-contained basis.

This latter illustrates the difficulty of the total defense problems. Here is a list of strategic materials which must be imported into continental United States:

antimony
chromium
manganese
manila fibre
mercury
mica
nickel
quartz crystal
quinine
rubber
tin
silk

Total defense means
contribution of every citizen.
Basis is mechanized skill, tight
organization for trade, mental
preparedness

tungsten
cinchona

Since this list was published—as an indication of the rapidity of events—it has been announced that a good grade of synthetic rubber has been created in the United States which probably could make up for our lack of real rubber supply.

JOBS CREATED

In many centers of the United States already members of organized labor are aware that defense projects are taking up some of the slack of unemployment. In certain cities where airplane factories are working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, electrical workers and other mechanics have begun to be re-employed to the point of almost extinguishing joblessness.

The tremendous interest of the American citizen in defense both sentimentally and self-interestedly is indicated by the fact that thousands have applied for training and re-training in schools that are beginning to be set up throughout the country. In the southern states three great schools for pilots have been laid down and are rapidly being completed. A new mechanized division of the regular army is being housed in an old camp which is rapidly being re-built with 300 new structures including mess halls, barracks and motor repair shops.

America is rising in its need to a new colossal effort such as it alone is able to stage, astounding the world and even astounding itself in its ability to prepare. Shipyards are driving rivets into steel hulls, both for battleships and merchant marine. The way is open for success in overcoming our past delinquencies in building armament worthy of a great nation.

FOR EVERY CITIZEN A TASK

In Washington committees are being set up to carry on branches of defense work. The Defense Council which sits daily acts as a clearing house for these committees and there is every indication that there is to be good coordination between the military, the naval and the civilian soldiers. In short, total defense means civilian mobilization and citizen soldiers. The ideal is for every citizen to have a definite task to do and to be prepared to do it.

Now, therefore, there is gradually emerging a picture of defense efforts throughout the United States. At Nashville, Tenn., the other day David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, spoke concretely about how the public power projects were fitting into a defense plan. He said:

"We are now in the midst of a great effort to transform our peacetime economic institutions so that the needs of defense shall be met quickly and effectively. America viewed as one great production plant is being geared to that task.

"This adjustment to the needs of defense is one that the entire country is facing at this hour. We must face it in the Southeast. For new industries, industries essential to the strengthening of our national defenses, are coming to this area. That is inevitable; in fact it has already begun. Remember that this southeastern region has been named by military authorities as one of the most desirable situations in the United States for the location of national defense production units. Sheltered from hostile aircraft by mountain ranges and inland from the sea and its hazards, crisscrossed by modern highways, served by railroads and by a newly-opened navigation channel, this area is also one of nature's depositories for many of the raw materials classified by the Army as essential for military purposes.

"It was because of just such facts as these that during the first World War Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River in Alabama was chosen as the site of a giant government munitions plant. It was for those reasons that Wilson Dam was built to furnish power for the factories erected there.

POWER FOR DEFENSE

"In 1933 the Tennessee Valley Authority was assigned the management of these properties at Muscle Shoals, originally built to serve the needs of war. The people of the country want to know today how TVA has discharged its responsibility, and to determine whether during these seven years the properties once built for our defense and the six dams newly constructed to serve the needs of peace have both increased the security of the nation. And businessmen particularly have a right to ask what services, what specific, practical services, the TVA is ready to furnish to the existing essential manufacturing plants that must be expanded to meet the nation's needs, and the new war materials industries which will begin operations.

"The nation has a right to such an accounting of TVA's stewardship; the board of directors is happy to be able in this way to report directly to you and to all of its 130 million stockholders, the people of the United States. Our report tells a story of munitions; of a vast new supply of electric power, electricity that is producing aluminum for aircraft; it is a story of stepped-up construction schedules, and of industrial research that can speed the transformation of raw materials into the arms of defense. Let me

sum up the TVA's part in the national defense—a four-point program—and then supply you with some of the details which as businessmen you may find of chief practical interest.

"In brief compass, here is the TVA's report:

"First: The munitions plant at Muscle Shoals is ready as soon as the signal is given to be adapted to the production of ammonium nitrate for high explosives.

"Second: TVA has developed a huge supply of power that is now of strategic importance to the defense of the nation, a power supply without which the production of airplanes on the scale needed would be impossible; for today TVA power is a principal reliance in America's production of aluminum.

"Third: The need for power and ever more power in this emergency has led us to order our dam construction program to be speeded up by every device: this pressure means the completion of one of TVA's new dams 10 months ahead of schedule; it will add five new power generators in dams already completed. Speed, the cutting of corners, possible only in a well-seasoned construction force, is the TVA order of the day.

"Fourth: The facts about badly needed raw materials essential to the defense program, facts TVA has been developing for seven years, are ready and have been made available to the country's new Defense Commission, and to businessmen upon whom we must rely for a speedy production of essential defense materials."

HUGE NEW TRADE UNITS

Recently a Committee on Economic Defense was organized in Washington, D. C. Clark Foreman is chairman of this committee. This committee rightly points out that the mere mobilization of an army,

the erection of a large navy and the drive to build total defense and the mobilization of a civilian population are not enough. In a stirring pamphlet called "Total Defense" this committee makes a plea for trade unity between Canada, the United States and the republics of South America. This committee foresees the building up of new great units of trade throughout the world. Europe will be one unit with 400,000,000 inhabitants; China and Japan will represent another, with 400,000,000; Russia, another unit with 200,000,000; the United States and Canada will represent another unit, with 150,000,000. This committee goes on to say:

"By strict control of foreign exchange and domestic currency, the German government not only obtained full utilization of all internal resources, but also was able to coordinate its foreign trade. In spite of serious deficiencies, in real wealth, Germany was thus enabled to obtain results with an efficiency unmatched by other, richer nations. She was able to use her foreign trade as a powerful instrument of political policy. This instrument was peculiarly successful in dealing with countries that still permitted private citizens to trade abroad at will. The German government was able to play one foreign trader against another, and even to influence the foreign policy of other states, by using centralized purchasing power to induce the traders of a country to bring pressure upon their governments.

"Similar methods were used by Russia in the period when she was seeking diplomatic recognition from countries whose nationals were beginning to trade with her. Thus, as far back as 1933 this practice was familiar not only to the dictator countries, but to their future victims, as was noted by the London Times in an editorial on July 3, 1933. The Times after

quoting the Soviet Encyclopedia's boast of this power commented: 'The need for special safeguards in trading with a gigantic state monopoly run on these principles is now recognized by all except the few who still hold that the only economic wisdom is to buy always in the cheapest market, no matter how temporary that cheapness is likely to be or how ruinous it may prove in the long run.'

HEMISPHERE DEFENSE UNION

The committee believes "it is obviously necessary to build an economic union guaranteeing complete protection not only to our own territory but to all the free nations with which we may be associated for defense against the dictators." The committee believes that our safety requires us to obtain the willing and enthusiastic cooperation of all South America in hemisphere defense. The committee goes on to build up this theory:

"In order to build up a prosperous Pan-American economy, it will be necessary to plan for the exchange within this hemisphere of goods which will increase the standard of living of the Latin-American countries as well as those of Canada and the United States. In this way the markets for all of the American countries will be increased and among themselves they will be largely self-sufficient. In 1938, according to the Department of Commerce, the United States took \$553,600,000 or 31.5 per cent of the exports of 20 Latin American republics and supplied to the same countries \$497,195,000, or 35.8 per cent of their imports. For 11 of the 20 the trade with the United States represented more than a third of their imports as well as their exports. The United States does not dominate in the trade of the more southern countries of South America where so many of the products—wheat,

(Continued on page 448)



Drawn by Diego Rivera for The Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

BUFFALO *Picked as* Code BATTLEGROUND

THE city of Buffalo with its 600,000 inhabitants has always been noted for its high standards of electrical wiring. Its ordinance, though simply drawn, is based on a rigid or flexible metal conduit largely and on the inclusion of the National Electrical Code as the basic standards. In addition, the city of Buffalo has an energetic council democratically controlled which has always regarded safe wiring as essential to the public welfare.

During the last month, there has arisen in this foremost American city a situation that indicates that it is likely Buffalo has been picked as the first battleground of code standards. This battle turns upon the question of thin wall wiring in its relationship to old and new work and to the code. Thin wall wiring, so-called, is a new material that has been given sundry other names such as plastic and synthetic wiring. It is at present an untested type of wiring, about which no one really knows very much as to questions of durability, flame resistant qualities, and its ability to stand up to varying changes of temperature or extreme cold or extreme heat.

MANUFACTURERS APPLY PRESSURE

This new type of plastic wiring was given a thorough-going discussion for a period of 18 months in various gatherings of the electrical industry, principally at meetings of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. On the whole, inspectors and other sections of the electrical industry deeply interested in public advancement were not warned of this

Council is to rule on inclusion of thin wall wiring

type of wiring. Nevertheless it was pushed rapidly and ardently by manufacturers and other groups in the industry who appeared to believe that it was a solution for many problems. As a result of their pressure the Electrical Committee meeting at Atlantic City last December permitted the use of this type of wiring in old structures under the code.

It was pointed out at the dramatic meeting of the Electrical Committee at Atlantic City that it would be very difficult to distinguish between old and new work and that the introduction of plastic wiring in the code for use in old structures was merely a device by which this untested material was allowed to be used although not definitely endorsed. It was also pointed out at that time that it would give rise to many conflicts in various cities where codes were in effect, but now this conflict is rapidly materializing in the city of Buffalo.

COUNCIL AVOIDS SYNTHETICS

The city council of the city of Buffalo voted to change its ordinance in one respect. It voted that Section 2 of the ordinance, stating that "all electrical work within the city of Buffalo must conform to the rules of the National Electrical Code which are hereby made a part of this ordinance" should read: "All electrical work within the city of Buffalo

must conform to the rules of the National Electrical Code of 1937 which are hereby made a part of this ordinance."

This action of the council was obviously done to avoid setting up as a standard for the city of Buffalo synthetic wiring. The mayor vetoed this action of the council. This means that the council must muster a large bloc of votes to pass the action over the mayor's veto. It is expected that the whole question will be aired in that city as of September 10.

Local Union No. 41 under the direction of John Callahan is supporting the action of the council. The local union has taken the following position:

UNION CITES OBJECTIONS

1. Thin wall wiring is a new material with a definite commercial aspect. It is being pushed forward by manufacturers who want to sell wire and make profit.

2. It is untested wire. It is not data from creditable engineering sources that puts the seal of approval on this plastic material.

3. It is intended by the National Electrical Code for trial installations.

4. It is intended by the National Electrical Code merely for pull-ins in raceways in old buildings. The purpose of the National Electrical Code and, in turn, the purpose of the municipal ordinance of the city of Buffalo, is to protect life and property.

5. Fires and electrical deaths are on the increase.

Inspector Meetings

Sectional meetings of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors begin this month. These meetings attract many engineers and executives from all branches of the electrical industry to the point that inspector meetings are regarded as a clearing house for electrical problems. Many members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers attend these meetings.

The first sectional meeting opens at Santa Barbara on August 26. This is for the Southwestern Section. The Northwestern Section holds its meeting this year at Great Falls, Mont., on September 3. This is an extensive meeting lasting five days. The Southern Section meets at Houston, Texas, September 16 and the Western Section at Kansas City, September 23. The Eastern Section meets in New York City early in October.

The meetings this year, as always, will discuss technical problems bearing on changes in the National Electrical Code. Inspector meetings represent local legislative gatherings on electrical standards and these deliberations affect the deliberations of the electrical committee which meets every two years for revision of the National Electrical Code. Important papers will be given by engineering representatives from all branches of the industry. The usual political activity of the industry will be carried on at these meetings.

The electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association met

(Continued on page 448)



CITY HALL, NIAGARA SQUARE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

BUFFALO'S IMPRESSIVE CITY HALL

TWO notable developments have taken place this month on the TVA properties. The first was the signing of an agreement between the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and the Tennessee Valley Authority, recording for the first time in the history of the United States an agreement between labor unions and a government corporation. The second important achievement was the formulation and institution of an interim social security program for the TVA. This program will pay out-of-work benefits to per diem employees.

The agreement with the TVA has been in the process of negotiation for six months. The negotiations were carried on by an agreement committee set up by the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council. This agreement committee was composed of Sam E. Roper, an A. F. of L. representative and a member of the plumbers' union; G. M. Freeman, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Stanley Rounds, representative of the structural iron workers. M. H. Hedges, director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, acted as technical advisor to the agreement committee.

FIFTEEN TRADES SIGNED

The following 15 international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are parties to the agreement:

- Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America
- International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers
- International Association of Machinists
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
- International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America
- International Union of Operating Engineers
- International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
- Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
- Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association
- United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America
- International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers
- International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Though the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, acting as a unit, negotiated the contract and consummated the final agreement, each separate agreement of each of the 15 crafts is signed by the

TVA Workers Sign

Notable AGREEMENT

First signed contract with government corporation in U. S. history. Social Security program achieved

international presidents. The agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority is a climax of seven years of cooperative relations by the workers of the TVA and their unions, and the government agency.

The contract is based upon a definite concept of union management cooperation. The declaration says:

"The TVA and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council recognize that cooperation between management and employees is indispensable to the accomplishment of the public purposes for which the TVA has been established as set forth in the TVA Act of May 18, 1933, as amended, and recognize that such cooperation rests squarely on clear-cut mutual understandings between the Authority and its employees arrived at through the processes of collective bargaining. Therefore, the Authority and the council on behalf of the employees it

(Continued on page 448)



BUILDING TVA HIGH LINE

TVA Photo

The following vivid letter from a British trade unionist was written to a friend in Washington, D. C. It was not intended for publication, but, therefore, is all the more noteworthy. "We who are about to die, salute you."

EXCUSE my notepaper but we are warned that the supply is going to be difficult.

I was ever so glad to receive your letter and to note how earnest you are for our cause. We are indeed grateful to the U. S. A. for its assistance to us in munitions; they are of extreme value and we shall need more.

However, and I know you won't mind my saying this to you, we wish the U. S. A. would not moralize about democracy. Your isolationists seem to believe it worth dying for in the U. S. A. or in your hemisphere, but not in ours. We are, of course, always quarreling, they say, but it must be remembered we are thick on the ground here, and that we speak in different languages, which adds to our misunderstandings.

"WILL PROUDLY DIE"

I am writing an early reply because of the invasion of our shores that Hitler may try, indeed must—certain tendencies portend certain ends. Well, we believe we are ready but that some of us will die, proudly die, for the defense of this little Island, but in the knowledge that at last we stand alone for the principle of right over might, for free men to think their own thoughts and live their own lives, each regarding it for himself and his fellows as heaven's gift to man—the eternal power of truth, that men have died for in the past and now must do again.

You may ask me, are you hoping that the U. S. A. will send man power? To which my answer is NO! Not because we wish to fight this evil alone, and though your President and many of your people look upon the dictatorships established

BRITISH Unionist Writes Letter to AMERICANS

Oft fraternal delegate to A. F. of L. convention re- veals life in Nazi-threatened England

in Europe as an evil thing; it's little help beyond fighting materiel they can give us now.

So tomorrow or some day soon as I follow the speech of one of our under ministers, the battles for our homes may have commenced, and who can tell what will happen to whom then.

FIFTH COLUMN IN FRANCE

France in abject defeat makes a miserable story, does it not? You can see now, why the hesitation over Czechoslovakia? For the love of money France harboured a fifth column which opened its gates to the enemy. We shall fight better without them, with no longer the distraction of a friendship that was not fully trusted. Poor France!

You have the news daily, as we have it, and will know that there have been many air raids, but nothing so far as serious as we expected 10 months ago. A comparatively few casualties and small material damage is all that has been left by them. But we do not lull ourselves on that account but rather know somewhere the blizzard accumulates, from over and off the sea and out of the sky men and materiel will alight on our fair land. Then we shall be dealing with a new and

terrible experience, and so awaits very near now what our prime minister has described, so aptly and eloquently, "our finest hour." We wish, of course, our children were away. Some are going. My daughter is trying to, indeed may have decided by now, to send her two boys to Canada. Some children are, I believe on their way there.

You will have read that we have evacuated the Channel Islands. In the matter of strategy they are of no importance. We brought from them the cattle and moveables, such as we could, and as many people as would leave, and then declared them demilitarised, but this, as you know, did not prevent the Germans machine gunning, in the streets, helpless citizens.

To defend these islands, not more than 20 miles from the coast of France, would have rendered useless a large part of our fleet.

Our Navy, still the strongest in war vessels and manned by the finest fighting men, is intact and ready for the fray.

Ireland is our problem now. It has fooled and messed about, hugging its ancient quarrel, so that it is now, I am afraid, not easy to defend. Still perhaps they may be seeing the light. Yet, fancy, it still allows Germany to keep a consul there. I suppose he will be ready for the day when Germany decides to "protect" Ireland.

FOOD RATIONED

And now of our domestic life! We are rationed for butter, bacon and sugar! but only reasonably. I feel not the slightest hardship. Of other things we have plenty, and owing to controlled prices, nothing is dear.

In the factories our men are working as never before. Our munitions and aeroplanes are increasing with a rapidity hardly realisable. We are working like hell! and we shall fight in the same way.

You who are of the breed shall be very proud of us, and though destruction and death have strewn the land, you shall still be very proud of your breed; and when the final page is written, not even your isolationists will feel as proud—indeed they may share your regrets.

I am writing in the sunlight that streams through the window and the open door, and where in my sight is a garden in full bloom. The roses are wonderful, now and then giving slight nods in recognition of the wind's light kisses. And how silent is the air, how British-grey are the clouds as they stroll over. What devil made war to disturb this scene!



HEART OF ENGLAND

Trafalgar Square, memorializing great sea victories of the past, London.

FOLLOWING *the Trail* of FIFTH COLUMNISTS

SINCE the communists subordinated or surrendered their program of world revolution to that of the nazi-fascists, the termites who had long been an irritating nuisance by virtue of their circuitous boring-from-within have been and are being absorbed by the more formidable subversivism currently designated as the "fifth column."

The victories of the nazi brand of fascism which have been accredited to the fifth column mark it as one of the most efficient of the varied instruments in totalitarianism's well-stocked war chest. Its victims exceed those of fascism's armed forces by the millions, and even where fascism has achieved a military triumph the way has been well prepared by the fifth column. Its function is to confuse, divide and intimidate those marked for conquest. It seeks to undermine the moral, mental and physical vitality of individuals and of the political and social institutions of those who oppose it. It spurns no method of wrecking, for it is totalitarian degeneracy.

THE INITIAL TASK

While it is dangerous to underestimate the potentialities of the fifth column, it is equally dangerous to overestimate its strength. An unreasonable fear is itself demoralizing, and fear alone may therefore create a fifth column. The sage words of Samuel Gompers, spoken at a time when, in their early vigor, the communists were seemingly making alarming inroads into the American labor movement, are equally appropriate in relation to this new menace. "These forces," he said, "are not strong enough seriously to threaten American labor, *provided they are isolated and understood.*"

In general it may be more difficult to isolate and understand the fifth columnist of today than the communist of yesterday. The communist was obliged only to surrender his will to the will of the party. One could hardly become a communist without himself knowing it, however much he denied his affiliation to the world. But the fifth columnist, except for the small directing minority, need *not* give up his will. One may become a fifth columnist by accident, for he need only abandon his reason. It then makes no difference what disposition is made of his will.

PROGRAM OF BROTHERLY HATE

As far as organized labor is concerned, the problem of isolating and understanding fascism is considerably less difficult than was the case with communism. The communists made direct appeals to labor, representing their movement as a demo-

Samuel Gompers
back in 1917 knew the breed.
Lies can be met with truth

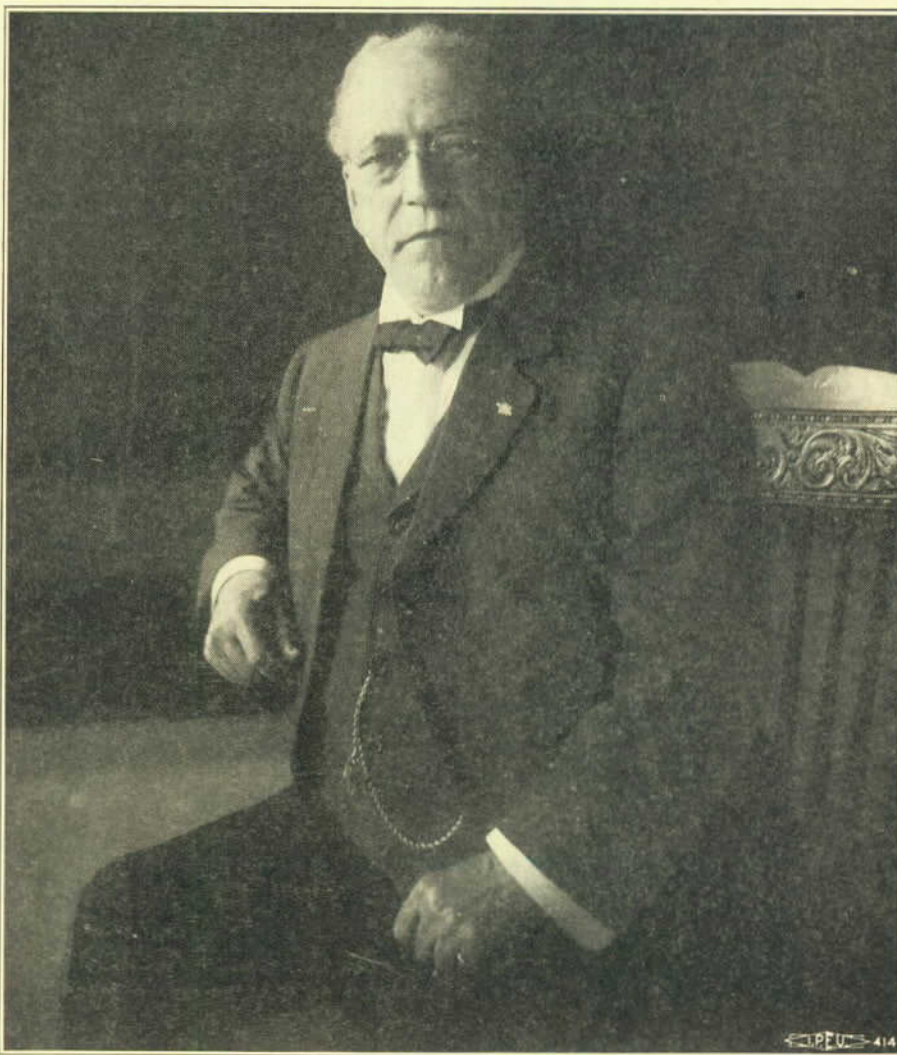
cratic one. "The proletarian movement is an independent movement of the enormous majority," stated the Communist

Manifesto. "Soviet or proletarian democracy has its birthplace in Russia," wrote Lenin in 1919.

But, as Gompers demonstrated, "The revolution exploded that theory, for in Russia the proletariat was only a minority and it was this minority that seized power. This very minority made it necessary for the Bolsheviks to abandon the methods of democracy." And as evidence that this was not merely his opinion, Gompers pointed to conclusive admissions of the Bolshevik leaders and resolutions of the Communist Party. The following are illustrative:

"Until people grow accustomed to observing the elementary conditions of social existence without force and without subjection there must be suppression,

(Continued on page 448)



*"The trade union seeks to exalt human life—to demand justice and opportunity for those who furnish creative service to the world. It protects the weak and oppressed and destroys the power of the arrogant. It is the great human democratizing force. * * **

"In the early development of the trade union its function is chiefly protective and militant. As it becomes an established social agency its functions become constructive. It is based upon elemental powers, stronger, more vital than political power. It is an organism next to primitive life forces."

SAMUEL GOMPERS

Sharp CONTRAST Between C. T. U. and A. C. A.

MEN sitting at keys operate circuits over which the vital secrets of a nation at war and a nation preparing to defend its way of life are carried. Who these men at the keys are, what kind of philosophy they believe in, with what honor they do their job, may determine the life or defeat of a nation. For this reason the arrival upon the American scene of the American Communications Association, a communist-controlled and communist-led organization, has given the most thoughtful citizens in government and outside of government thought. That there has been "monkey business" among members of the communist-controlled American Communications Association is indicated by a sharp order from the Federal Communications Commission recently against "superfluous, unnecessary or unidentified communications."

A. F. L. UNION BARS REDS

The issue between two organizations is sharply drawn. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union prohibits the entrance into membership of communists or members of communist organizations. A. C. A. is frankly communist-led and communist-controlled. The national and international picture, however, is rapidly changing. In the press service members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, A. F. of L. union, employed by the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service and Canadian press are manning and operating the wires over which vital war news and war messages are carried. Members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union have made great gains on the Canadian National, the Canadian Pacific, the Western Union and the Canadian Marconi. Recently the C. T. U. have won victories in the Associated Press, in the Socony-Vacuum and Western Union. They, moreover, have signed agreements with the Isthmian Steamship Company and the Cities Service Oil Company.

The story of the wasting away of the communist-controlled A. C. A. and its replacement by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union is a dramatic one. The A. C. A. has boasted that its great power was centered in Washington, the nation's capital, in Denver, in San Francisco and in Pittsburgh. Washington repudiated A. C. A. a year ago and the workers here have been organized into the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The union of the A. C. A. in Denver has withered away. San Francisco has also given up allegiance to the A. C. A. Pittsburgh recently voted by overwhelming majority to reject

Commercial Telegraphers best answer to subversive elements in key communications field

the communist-controlled organization. This was in a labor board election.

MAY DETECT SPIES

Frank Powers, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, stated recently: "Our total agreements in the marine field 27, covering a membership of more than 500."

President Powers went on to say: "It is the writer's belief that practical and skilled telegraph workers are the best fitted—aside from full-time professional agents of the intelligence services—to detect the schemes of traitors and to denounce them as the enemies of the nation, as well as enemies of organized labor."

"We can have full confidence that the governments of both the Dominion of Canada and the United States, with the watchfulness of the leaders of organized labor, will safeguard the social benefits which labor has won. If there are to be sacrifices to protect the civilization which has enabled labor to bring about those benefits, then the sacrifices of labor's

manpower, life and liberty must be matched by the sacrifice of the employer's profits, interest payments and liberty. Let us pray that the crisis will not reach that stage.

SHARE IN DEFENSE

"Each and every member can be expected to face calmly his or her individual problem in the crisis now facing the world. Whether our share of it is confined to doing our share in building up a defense capable of protecting our shores, or whether it later involves absorption into the government's war machine, everyone has a duty to perform—the daily job. Through the medium of your organization, expressed at local meetings or through your committees (thus far safeguarded, even though curtailed in the Dominion), you can protest effectively against attempts of any employer to take advantage of the crisis to impose unnecessary burdens, or to claim the right to violate or misinterpret agreements."

"We are confronted with a dark picture which a short 30 days ago would have been regarded as nightmarish. What will the next 30 days bring? Probably the life or death of democracy in all the world except in this hemisphere."

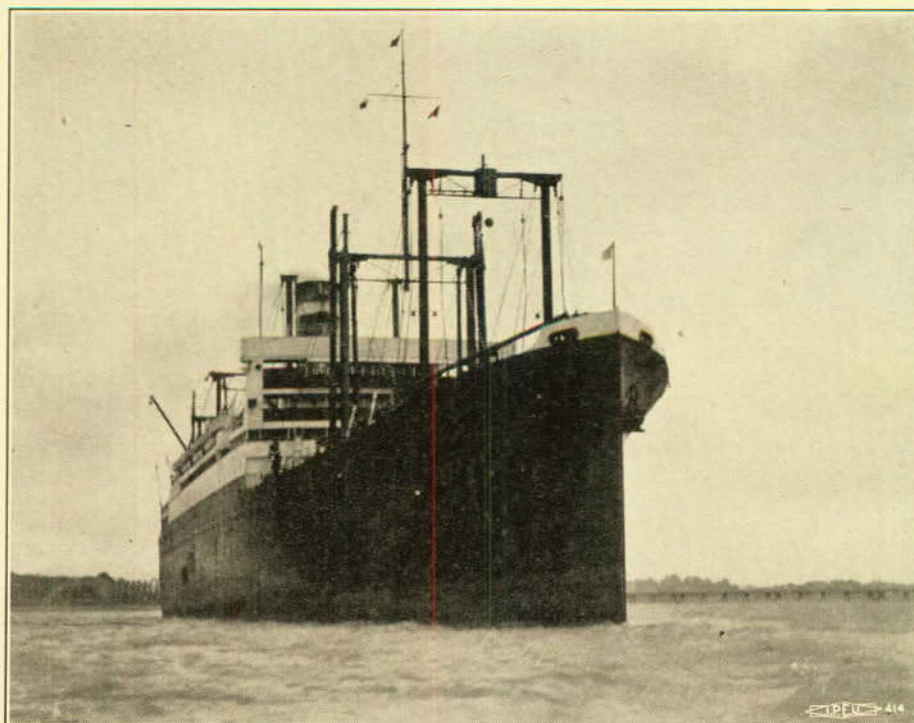
"Certainly a different world than we have known before."

Passion is a sort of fever in the mind, which ever leaves us weaker than it found us. . . .

It, more than anything, deprives us of the use of our judgment; for it raises a dust very hard to see through. . . .

It may not unfitly be termed the mob of the man, that commits a riot upon his reason.—William Penn.

A man is an animal that writes—Homer.



SHIP RADIO MEN ARE IMPORTANT TO SAFETY AND TO COMMUNICATION

Streamlining BUDGET

COSTS of Modern Girl

SHOULD the working girl have a 1940 standard of living?

Should a living wage be big enough to cover such commonplace items of modern life as movies, silk hose, candy; such necessities as medical and dental care, a diet adequate for health, living quarters including privacy, cleanliness and commodiousness?

All this and more, says the U. S. Women's Bureau, should be included in a living wage.

The working girl should also have a margin for savings and insurance; money for a vacation, for beauty shop services, for union and social club dues, church contributions and for recreation.

Tillie the Toiler is a gay, living figure of the modern scene, not a glum part of the machine she may tend in working hours. Her wage must be sufficient to include some of the little luxuries—or she'll do without the necessities.

This new standard-making for the living wage budget of the employed woman, of course has great influence, shaking up the budget items in wage considerations for all workers. The reason why the working girl constitutes the spear point of the drive is this:

OLD BASIS JOLTED

In March, 1937, the Supreme Court reversed its earlier position and found the minimum wage law for the state of Washington, which like the District of Columbia law, provides that women be paid "a living wage," constitutional. This applied a jolt to all states which had minimum wage laws for women workers. Because of the Supreme Court's earlier decision they had for 14 or 15 years ignored cost of living bases for their minimum wage figures. Now suddenly they found themselves in need of current information concerning the amount necessary to maintain a self-supporting woman in health.

The Women's Bureau (a part of the U. S. Department of Labor) under direction of Miss Mary Anderson, immediately set to work to secure this information. Miss Anderson enlisted the aid of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics to select and price and evaluate the many items considered necessary to maintain a single, self-supporting woman. The changed attitude toward the needs of the working girl may be deduced from the contrast between two phrases. The old phrase was "a minimum level of health and decency." The new one is "a level adequate for wholesome living."

The little handbook called "Factors to be Considered in Preparing Minimum-Wage Budgets for Women" (Miscellaneous Publication No. 324) therefore bears the seal of the U. S. Department of

U. S. Women's Bureau sees working girl with sympathetic eye

Agriculture. But it was prepared in close cooperation with the Department of Labor and certainly reflects the influence of this department. Significantly, that influence is on the side of a more generous living standard.

LIVING HABITS STUDIED

Actual living expenses were studied to produce this summary. Girl clerical

workers and factory workers were asked how many pairs of silk hose they bought in a year. Restaurant and cafeteria meals were studied and priced. Rooming houses were visited. The inexpensive pastimes of working girls at play were considered. Actual costs of medical and dental care were summed up. The handbook should be almost as valuable to a union wage negotiator as to a state minimum wage commission.

The modern attitude is expressed repeatedly:

"Scientific discoveries, technological advances, the growth of cities, extension of suffrage, and other events have changed ways of living and created new needs and desires to be satisfied. Many of these newer budget items are so important that they will be bought, even at the sacrifice of the old established trio—food, clothing and shelter." * * *

"Medical care, transportation, personal care, education and reading, recreation, contributions, occupational expense, laundry and miscellaneous items, and insur-

(Continued on page 449)



When paid well, women workers become discriminating buyers, and keep the wheels of industry turning.

Established MACHINERY

Adequate for DEFENSE

THE pressure for jobs continues to be one of the most characteristic aspects of our national life. Other questions may swim into public ken and for a moment detract from the urgency of unemployment but in the end Americans are jerked up sharply to the realization that men still want work, are willing to work and need work. This has been brought to the attention of American citizens anew with the accentuated defense plans.

A mere reference from some public official to the possibility of creating new jobs has brought hundreds of out of work men to the nation's capital from adjoining states. In some cities crowds of four to 5,000 people have gathered before public schools where defense trade classes were said to be about to open. All this is to be expected, perhaps, but what is necessary, of course, for sound defense measures and for orderly development of a defense program is action—prompt and sensible action without hysteria.

TESTED JOB AGENCY

The United States Employment Service is a tested service. It has been in operation for some years. It is not an agency built for defense purposes only, and it is on the whole performed with good judgment and good technique. Formerly the United States Employment Service was operating as a department of the United States Department of Labor. Last year it

United States Employment Service can take care of present needs without causing hysteria

was transferred by executive order to the Social Security Board inasmuch as it had become an integral part of the Social Security Board's machinery since out of work men report weekly to a United States Employment Office in order to get their out of work benefits under the Social Security Act.

The United States Employment Service is a federal and state set-up. It has 1,500 permanent public employment offices and about 3,100 itinerant units serving less populated areas on a part-time basis. These offices make a vast dragnet for service to out of work men. It can well be recalled that formerly private employment offices, often with high fees and questionable practices, undertook to perform this public work with none-too-good results.

SKILLED WORKERS AVAILABLE

The building of total defense in the United States is not only a matter of fashioning defense war weapons but it is a matter of mobilizing skills in all fields. The skills needed are many and varied. Some one has estimated that there are

about 5,000 occupations and all of these have accumulated some degree of skill special to it. A survey reported last month, made by the Social Security Board, revealed that there are available in the United States at the present time 23,000 technicians, 657,000 skilled craftsmen and 858,000 semi-skilled production workers out of work and capable of going into some defense work.

The United States Employment Service is anxious that there will be as little lost motion and as little unnecessary confusion as possible. They do not want workers to rush around the country looking for jobs and hopelessly milling around. This attendant confusion can certainly be greatly reduced and possibly eliminated altogether by certain simple rules.

HOW TO GET A JOB

1. Each out-of-work worker should register at the nearest United States employment Service office in his district.

2. Accurate and reliable information only should be given to employment service placement officers in order that men may not be misplaced in jobs, that is, sent to jobs which they really have no skill to perform.

3. No worker should follow rumors, that is, leave his community or his state in the hope of finding a job until he is directed to do so by an employment service placement office.

4. Certainly workers should not drift or troop to Washington inasmuch as Washington is not a productive center and there are no jobs available there. The jobs lie outside of Washington.

It is significant that the first problem taken up by the Social Security Board's Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security, upon which sits G. M. Bugniet, international secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is the problem of properly taking care of the all important question of registration and placement of available workers. This council has done everything it could to direct employers to file promptly with their local public employment office their immediate requirements and their prospective employments by occupation and skill.

This council has also requested employers not to advertise or solicit competitively anywhere, nor to recruit outside their immediate locality until the local employment office has had an opportunity to meet such requirements locally or through its inter-city and inter-state clearance machinery. All this, of course, was suggested in order to keep private business from competing with public business.

REGISTRATION ENCOURAGED

The second task of this council has been to get all persons employable for needed occupations not now registered in public employment offices to register promptly at their local employment office and not to apply for work and move to other cities without first ascertaining from their local public employment office the localities in



ELECTRICIANS AT WORK IN LABORATORY

(Continued on page 451)

New PRESIDENT

Conquered "THE JUNGLE"

The American Federationist for August carried the following story on Ed J. Brown, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

UPTON SINCLAIR called it "The Jungle"—that area on the outskirts of Chicago where hundreds of thousands of cattle are impounded before slaughter. The stockyards district had been a tough proposition for unionization since frontier days.

One morning a tall, slender, blond boy, with his tools over his shoulder, strode into the manager's office and asked for an electrician's job. He got it. He brought with him good workmanship, promptness, personality. And he brought more—he brought a whole new order to "The Jungle."

Within five years after the young man came to the stockyards the small local union of electricians had grown from 50 members to 500 members and L. U. No. 282 was known throughout the Middle West for its statesmanlike conduct. This young man was Ed J. Brown, just selected to become international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to succeed Dan W. Tracy, now Second Assistant Secretary of Labor.

A Chicago boy, Brown was graduated from a high school in that city. He held a number of casual jobs, including a white-collar job with the telephone company as a youth.

When L. U. No. 282 fused with L. U. No. 134, Ed Brown went back to the tools to work for Chicago public utilities. Then he became chief maintenance man for a large real estate firm.

At this point Brown manifested his eager and lasting interest in workers' education. He established a maintenance society which was in fact a postgraduate course for electricians. This society's chief aim was education. It brought to all the thousands of Chicago electricians an opportunity to hear the leading electrical engineers and inventors in the electrical field and to study such innovations as the photo-electric cell and television.

Thus, in the formative years, Ed Brown had set the pattern for his future course. He held every office in the gift of his local union and he had worked in every branch of the electrical industry. He saw, too, in that period the need of organized education to maintain the basis of skill in the rapidly expanding industry.

When he was 38, Ed Brown was transferred to Milwaukee by the international union to take charge of things in and around that city. Milwaukee has always been a union town in theory and conditions in certain branches of the industry

Ed J. Brown
won spurs in several fields before reaching pinnacle

were good, but just prior to Brown's arrival many nonunion plants had come in. It was his task to hold what the union had and to organize the unorganized.

Reorganization of the huge A. O. Smith Corporation was a signal accom-

plishment. This plant had attracted worldwide attention because of its comprehensive mechanization and its strides toward a new type of production. Mr. Brown also captured the residence field for the local union and made homes for Milwaukee workers 100 per cent union.

When Governor Philip La Follette was looking around Wisconsin for a labor leader who could sit upon the university board of regents, he chose Mr. Brown as a person eminently qualified for the position.

Mr. Brown further attracted attention when he wrote into agreements a guarantee of perfect work by his craftsmen. Should faulty work be discovered by the employer, the union guaranteed to replace it free of charge. Mr. Brown's confidence in the quality of work of his fellow-craftsmen was well justified; hardly any job ever had to be done over.

On July 11 the executive council of the I. B. E. W. chose him to succeed Dan W. Tracy as president. His widespread experience, it is believed, equips him well to become the leader of the union with its more than 200,000 members.

Mr. Brown has the human touch. He wears his successes lightly. He brings to his new job personal magnetism as well as great energy and pronounced administrative ability.

Canada's Wartime Labor Code

The wartime labor policy of the Canadian government has been promulgated. It followed the enactment of the law which empowers the federal government to mobilize the manpower, resources and wealth of the nation for war purposes. Some of the principles laid down in the labor policy are as follows:

"Every effort should be made to speed production by war industries. Fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions should be recognized, and where any temporary adjustments in remuneration are made, due to war conditions, they might be well in the form of bonus payments.

"Hours of work should not be unduly extended; but where increased output is desired it should be secured as far as practicable by the adoption of additional shifts. Experience during the last war showed that an undue lengthening of working hours results in excessive fatigue and in diminution of output.

"Established safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of the workers should not be relaxed, but every precaution should be taken to insure safe and healthful conditions of work.

"There should be no interruption in productive or distributive operations on account of strikes or lockouts. Where any difference arises which cannot be settled by negotiations between the parties, assistance in effecting settlement should be sought from the government conciliation services.

"Employees should be free to organize in trade unions, free from any control by



CITY HALL, MILWAUKEE

When President Brown was feted in the Wisconsin city, the sign on the City Hall welcomed visiting I. B. E. W. members.

(Continued on page 451)

Ingenious MEMBER Makes Steel Tube LAMPS

The Handy Hickey

By TIP REYNOLDS, Local Union No. 65

*The handiest hickey that ever I saw
Would curb the wild tongue of a
mother-in-law;*

*It would help any man to gain goals
which he sought,*

*But it couldn't be pilfered or bar-
tered or bought.*

*It would fill any hive with abund-
ance of honey;*

*It brought many a man a mitt full
of money;*

*But though it functioned the best
when used by smart men*

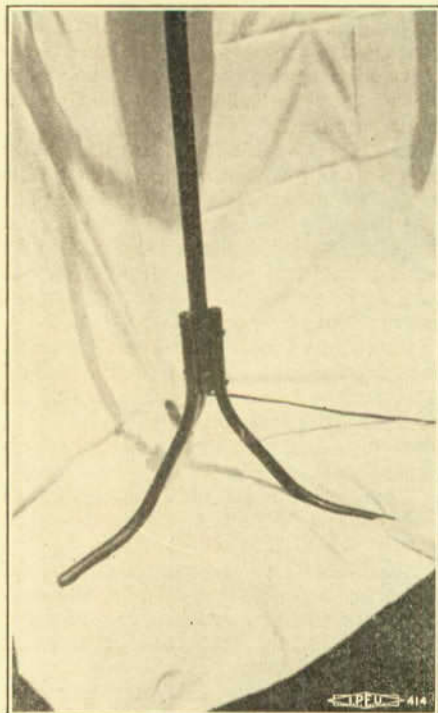
*It has gotten results for a fool now
and then.*

*The "how" to possess it I seldom
have found;*

*Still, I see good results which it
fetches around;*

*So I hope that some day before time
brings my end*

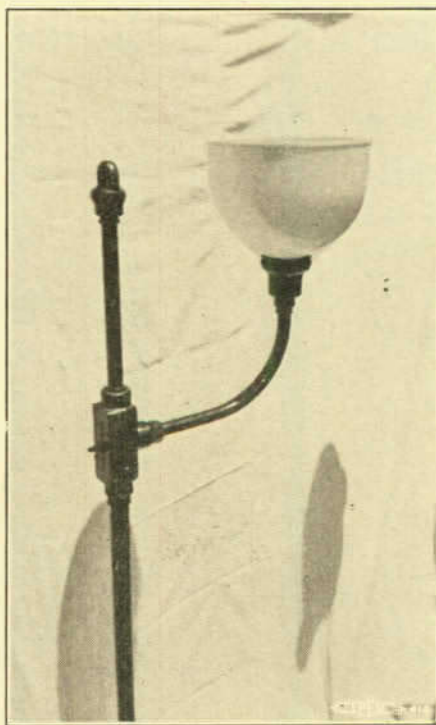
*That I'll own it for keeps—'tis
patience, my friend.*



THE BASE

George A. Bishop, Jr.,
Fall River, creates useful and
charming product from
conduit

SPEAKING of a postman's holiday, which sends the postman on a long pleasure hike, on a pipe-bender's holiday it seems he goes on a spree of pipe bending. Believe it or not, here are the pictures to prove it. There are many examples of a craftsman's devotion to his craft, and this will go down in history as one of them. And not mere pipe-bending for pipe-bending's sake, but the mental ingenuity characteristic of I. B.



THE LAMP

E. W. members, went into the making of these serviceable floor lamps.

Every bit of the material, with exception of the lamp shades, is familiar to inside electrical workers as regular stock used in the trade.

Brother George A. Bishop, Jr., L. U. No. 437, Fall River, Mass., is the agile artist of the hickey. How long it took him to make up the lamps he didn't mention in his letter to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, but the excellent finish of every detail is apparent in the pictures.

Legs of the lamps are made of three pieces of one-half inch steel tube each 17

inches long, according to Brother Bishop. As you will notice in the illustration, bends have been made four inches from each end at a 90 degree angle. This wide spread of the base of the lamp gives it stability. The legs are then bolted to a piece of three-quarter inch steel tube 36 inches long, the standard of the lamp.

On the bridge lamp, as shown in the second picture, a T. B. fitting is used on the top. To form the arm which holds the light socket, a piece of steel tube 16 inches long is used with a gracefully formed six-inch elbow which curves the arm upward to hold a two-and-a-quarter inch Arrow weather proof keyless socket. To



FINISHED PRODUCT

finish the lamp an eight inch I. E. S. reflector shade and paper shade are used for lighting control.

To crown the cap a short piece of one-half inch steel tube with a half-inch loop is mounted on top of the T. B. fitting.

Legs of the lamp are filled with molten lead to increase stability. In the B. M. cover of the T. B. fitting a canopy push switch is used for control. The lamp is wired with P. O. S. J. cord with a rubber plug. For finish a mahogany laquer was applied by Brother Bishop, though of course enamel of any color could be used.

The floor lamp is of the same construction, with the exception of the arm and top piece. For this, a Curtis lamp adapter is used, which has direct and indirect lights.

Shown with Brother Bishop in the third picture is a young fellow who probably knew plenty about the electrical trade before he was knee-high to a duck. He'll never be caught by that old joke about the electric switch in the school house.

D. W. Tracy JOINS DISTINGUISHED *Company*

Assistant Secretaries of Labor make good after-record

WHEN Dan W. Tracy, former international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, became Assistant Secretary of Labor, he joined a distinguished company. Because the Department of Labor is, measured by the life of the government, a young department of only a few years' duration, there have been only a few secretaries of labor and only a few assistant secretaries of labor. Such departments as the State Department and Treasury Department, of course, have existed since the dawn of the republic. The Department of Labor is scarcely a quarter of a century old.

The first Secretary of Labor was W. B. Wilson, known to everybody as Billy Wilson. The first Assistant Secretary of Labor was Louis Post. Mr. Post was a distinguished editor and single tax advocate, friendly to union labor leaders. He was a personal friend, for example, of Edward Keating, present editor of "Labor." Mr. Post edited a small magazine that had a wide reading public. He was author of "Taxation of Land Values," and a personal friend of Henry George.

Before Mr. Post became the first Assistant Secretary of Labor, Felix Frankfurter, now Justice of the Supreme Court, acted as assistant to the Secretary of Labor, doing special work and was early regarded as the pioneer in the executive field in that department.

TRACY'S PREDECESSORS

Following Louis Post, three men had their names fixed to this historic roster. They were Judge Henning, who later became the representative for movie producers; Carl White and Walter Husband. When these four names are written down, coupled with that of Justice Frankfurter, the remote past of this young Labor Department is recorded as far as assistant secretaries go.

During the Roosevelt administration two names of assistant secretaries come at once to mind. They are Arthur J. Altmeyer, the present chairman of the Social Security Board, and Edward F. McGrady, for many years identified with the American Federation of Labor as organizer and legislative representative. Mr. McGrady now holds a high position in the RCA. Marshall Dimock also held the position of Assistant Secretary of Labor and he is now connected with the U. S. Department of Justice, with the Immigration Bureau. This completes the roster.

Two men, both labor leaders from the practical field, Charles V. McLaughlin and Dan W. Tracy, are assistants to the Secretary.

A report of the Labor Department to

Congress recalls this department's legally fixed functions.

"To foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment"; this is the object as stated in the law for which the Department of Labor was created. In 1913, when this Act was passed, the general conception of wage earners was that they were industrial employees engaged in manual labor and exposed to all the hazards of industry. Frequent loss of jobs, long hours with no vacations, low incomes with no bonuses, and employment in processes of production often under unsafe and insanitary conditions, and no orderly method of complaint and petition for adjustment of intolerable conditions as a matter of right were the accepted factors which differentiated the working conditions of wage earners from other citizens gainfully occupied.

WORKING CONDITIONS BETTERED

"In 23 years many changes have taken

place. Wartime production and demand raised working levels for industrial employees to new 'highs.' Although these were not maintained, permanent gains resulted. Improvements have taken place in their hours of labor, wages, and physical conditions of work which are in advance of some of the standards obtaining among employees in offices and other fields. Organization of labor into trade unions proceeded rapidly during the war years, and the recognition of the rights and obligations of workers in the unified national field left a lasting impression on the status of American wage earners. The government in those years took the lead in the recognition of this status.

"In any consideration of the constituency of the Department of Labor, question arises as to its relationship to organized wage earners. Organized labor took the lead in promoting legislation for the creation of this department and for comparable departments in the states, but they never have argued for the operation of these departments exclusively in their own behalf. Rather have they recognized the necessity and desirability of a public policy which permits no distinctions in service to organized and unorganized wage earners.

"In the formulation and execution of its program the Department of Labor seeks information from labor unions, the advice and cooperation of their leaders and members, and aims to be of genuine service to them. It makes available data on conditions and problems affecting their lifework; it stimulates interest in these; and it invites their participation in all government programs affecting the wage earners of the United States of America.

(Continued on page 444)



SMILES

Wide World

Dan W. Tracy, former president of the I. B. E. W., inducted into the office of Assistant Secretary of Labor. He shakes hands with President Green while Miss Perkins looks on.

GREAT *Office Building* in NATION'S Capital

JUST completed in Washington is the 12-story Lafayette office building, the largest non-governmental structure in the nation's capital.

Located two blocks from the White House, the building occupies about three-fourths of a large city block and is formed like an imperfect L with an obtuse angle at its base. Its 12 stories and penthouse rise 152 feet about the ground, not so high according to the standards of some cities, but almost the limit permitted in Washington where the skyline is guarded more jealously than a Congressman's prerogatives. Below the ground level is a basement containing a gasoline service station and a garage, which also occupies a part of the ground floor, and beneath the basement is a sub-basement containing enough machinery to equip a wonderland.

The building's longest side extends 308 feet, forming the back of the 100-foot-thick L, while the base is 133 feet wide and 178 feet deep. With these dimensions any reasonably good mathematician can compute the building's approximate area and assume an attitude of proper respect thereto. Those not mathematically inclined may accept our word for it: the building is a big one, for any city.

PRODUCT OF EXPERTS

The simple lines of its exterior, broken

Built,
serviced and manned by union
labor. Electric work of unusual
proportions

only by windows and a set-back of the upper two floors, lend it a dignified beauty suggestive of the quality and functional efficiency of its interior. The building is more than modern, having been designed with a sharp eye to the future.

Vertical transportation is supplied by two banks of six high-speed elevators each, plus two freight elevators. The building is air-conditioned throughout, making the prospect of working there through Washington's summer heat less like serving a penal sentence than it would otherwise seem. The air-conditioning requires a total of 1,220 horse-power, including two compressors driven by 400 H. P. motors. There is also a built-in vacuum cleaning system which will arouse the envy of many a scrupulous housekeeper.

As do all quality jobs, the construction of the Lafayette building required competent engineering direction and execution by skilled craftsmen. On this project, Thompson-Starrett Company, Inc., was the general contractor and, of course, all labor was performed by members of the American Federation of Labor. Fisch-

bach & Moore, Inc., was the electrical contractor and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers made the electrical installations.

ELECTRIC ARTERIES

The building's electrical servicing is a streamlined model of what it should be in construction of this kind. The 13,800-volt primary electric service to the building consists of three separate feeders, each feeder passing through a high-voltage cubicle to a bank of two 750 KVA transformers, giving a total connected capacity of 4,500 KVA. Each high-tension cubicle consists of an incoming pot-head, air disconnect switch and oil circuit-breaker, feeding through two disconnect switches to two transformers. Each transformer is equipped with a net-work protector, and the operating condition of the entire high voltage system is indicated on a control board in the engineer's room.

The main bus structure feeds the main switchboard at 120/208 V., 3-phase, 4-wire, the secondaries of the transformers being connected to individual busses which are grouped at the rear of the main switchboard. The main switchboard serves four sub-switchboards, which in turn feed vertical risers serving lighting and power panels on the individual floors. The main switchboard also serves feeders to power distribution panel boards, the elevator switchboard located in the penthouse, and to the air-conditioning control board which consists of drum controllers and banks of cast resistors.

A small 3-phase, 4-wire feeder is brought into the building to an emergency lighting panel serving the battery charging panel for transformer supervision and fire-alarm control. This emergency panel also serves exit lights and emergency lights throughout the building.

UNDERFLOOR DUCT SERVICES

The office section of the entire building is served by an underfloor duct system for 120-volt outlets and for signal, telephone and telegraph systems, giving great flexibility for present location or future movement of office equipment. The low-voltage ducts of the underfloor system are connected by rigid conduit to junction boxes in the riser shafts, and the lighting section of the duct is connected to the lighting panels in these shafts.

The office section of the building is also served by a low-voltage system energized from a 500-watt, 24-volt transformer. This low-voltage system has a complete feeder net-work on each floor and color-coded wires were used throughout the installation to facilitate future expansion and maintenance.

Underground telephone service is brought into the building and thence to the main telephone rooms on the second floor, the building being served by a 12-position manual exchange. Telegraph call-boxes for the two major telegraph companies are located throughout the building, and the wire for these was in-

(Continued on page 452)



Jesse Jones built this privately-owned office building of magnificent lines to house Federal Loan Agency, Washington.

HISTORIC *Session of*

I. E. C. Recorded

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council.

A SPECIAL meeting of the international executive council, at the call of International President D. W. Tracy, convened on July 11, 1940, at 9 a. m., at international headquarters, in Room 613, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order by Charles M. Paulsen, chairman. Members present: G. C. Gadbois, E. J. Brown, F. L. Kelley, C. F. Oliver, C. M. Paulsen, J. L. McBride, Edward Nothnagle.

The chairman appointed Frank L. Kelley as acting secretary.

A motion was made that in respect to the memory of George W. Whitford and Michael P. Gordan, departed members of the executive council, the council stand in silent meditation for a period of two minutes. The motion was seconded, and unanimously carried, whereupon the council rose and stood in silent meditation.

The chairman appointed Council Members Gadbois and Nothnagle as a committee to draft resolutions on the deaths of George W. Whitford and Michael P. Gordan, for consideration at this meeting of the council.

International President D. W. Tracy sent in the nomination of Alexander Smalley, a member of Local Union No. 3, to fill the vacancy on the council caused by the death of George W. Whitford. After a general discussion it was moved and seconded, that the nomination be concurred in. Motion carried.

International President Tracy submitted the nomination of William G. Shord, a member of Local Union No. 5, to fill the vacancy on the council caused by the death of Michael P. Gordan. After a general discussion it was moved and seconded, that the nomination be concurred in. Motion carried.

TRACY RESIGNS

International President Tracy then presented the following communication tendering his resignation as international president of the Brotherhood, and the communication was read:

"July 11, 1940.

"To the Chairman and Members of the Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"During seven years as chief administrative officer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers my ambition to contribute to the improvement of conditions under which wage earners

Appointment of new president, filling of vacancies make stirring special meeting

are employed has become intensified to a degree proportionate to the responsibilities devolving upon me.

"Under circumstances involving critical determinations by those responsible for the affairs of our country in an era of world-wide political and economic turbulence, accompanied by the force of arms, I have been offered and have accepted appointment as Assistant Secretary of Labor in the United States Department of Labor.

"After serious reflection of the propriety of labor's response to governmental recognition of service to administration and in contemplation of the possibilities of increased contribution to the advancement of progress for the cause of labor, my procedure was naturally, and I hope properly, dictated by my conception of duty.

"Two decades of humble service to our truly great Brotherhood have occasioned many acts of commission on my part but none of such acts have so challenged my personal deliberation or so taxed my capacity for conclusion as has my decision to tender this, my resignation, as international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, effective as of today. I do sincerely hope, for the reasons set forth, it will be accepted as a manifestation of my desire and will to contribute to the success of our movement the greatest possible effort consistent with my humble abilities.

"I ask that this, my resignation, will be understood by all as a relinquishment of one position in order to give additional assistance in another and not as a discontinuance of desire to render service to our beloved institution in any and every manner possible.

"Fraternally and sincerely,

"(Signed) D. W. TRACY,
"International President."

After a lengthy discussion it was moved and seconded, that the resignation be accepted with regret. Motion carried.

The council then considered the vacancy in the position of international president, caused by the resignation of D. W. Tracy, and after considerable discussion it was moved and seconded, that Edward J. Brown be elected international president to fill the unexpired term. Motion carried unanimously.



CHARLES M. PAULSEN

Secretary, International Executive Council

PAULSEN MAKES SACRIFICE

Chairman Paulsen then arose and made a statement, of which the following is a brief digest: He was deeply moved, he said, by the events that had taken place at this meeting, and felt that in expressing regret at the loss of the services of Brother Tracy as president, he was voicing the sentiments of the members of the executive council and of the majority of the membership of the Brotherhood. Continuing, he said that while the appointment by the President of the United States, of Brother Tracy as Assistant Secretary of Labor, was an honor to the organization, he was sure the membership did not desire to have Brother Tracy terminate completely his activities as an officer of the Brotherhood, and that as there was a vacancy for the Fifth District on the executive council, created by the elevation of Edward J. Brown to international president, to conserve the services of D. W. Tracy as an official of the Brotherhood, and to minimize the sacrifice being made by Brother Tracy in accepting the office of Assistant Secretary of Labor, he felt that sacrifices were in order for the benefit of the Brotherhood, so he desired to resign as chairman of the council, with the hope that the new international president would appoint him to fill the vacancy for the Fifth District on the executive council, and appoint D. W. Tracy as chairman of the executive council. He then tendered his resignation as chairman of the council.

A lengthy discussion then followed, and it was the consensus of the members of the council that this was a magnanimous action on the part of Charles M. Paulsen, and that his action would redound to the benefit of the membership of the Brotherhood. It was then moved and seconded, that his resignation under the above circumstances be accepted. Motion carried.

(Continued on page 452)

Electric SHIPS of New Design at TAMPA

By THEODORE FIGENTZER, L. U. No. B-108

WITH the rat-a-tat-tat of the rivet gun, the whine of the driller's tool, the bop-bop of the bolter's machine mingled with the hammer blows of the ship-fitters and noise of the presses, Tampa once more becomes a shipbuilding center. We are now in the third year of our fair city's reborn industry—shipbuilding.

The Tampa Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. received a contract to build four Type "C2" cargo vessels during the summer of 1938, of which two have been launched and are being outfitted, another will soon be launched and the last of the original contract is well on its way and should be launched this fall. Last summer the company received another contract for four more ships of the same type, one of which has had its keel laid and is about ready for its first bulkhead to be set. These ships are all cargo vessels of about 10,000 tons, 459 feet long, with a 63-foot beam. They will be driven by two 3,000 h.p. Diesel engines coupled to a single screw.

AGREEMENTS FOR ALL

We in Tampa are proud of this yard with every craft completely unionized in an A. F. of L. affiliate, and all crafts have agreements with this yard. The office employees are now negotiating an agreement and will be included in the new Metal Trades Council agreement. Our agreements will then cover all the crafts and office employees of this firm.

One hundred per cent A. F. of L. shipyard turns out matchless vessels

These ships are the most modern cargo vessels sailing the seven seas. The U. S. Maritime Commission left nothing undone and overlooked no safety devices. These ships have smoke-detecting devices that will even indicate cigarette smoke, a smothering system in the double bottoms, and a Lux CO₂ system in the cargo holds, stores, engine and fan rooms.

COMFORT FOR CREW

The crew's quarters will not be surpassed by our finest hotels for accommodations and conveniences. There are lavatories in each cabin with mirror lights for shaving, radio outlets, ceiling lights and individual berth lights. The steel plates of the decks and shell of the ship exposed to the sun and weather are insulated with rock wool, the floors and companionways are covered with an insulating concrete material and the cabins are paneled with steel paneling.

There is also a ventilating system with a register in each room providing clean fresh air to the crew. The air can be heated in cold climates or cooled in the hot climates as desired. Showers are provided on both sides of each deck for the officers or the crew.

ELECTRICITY CONTROLS SHIP

These ships are operated electrically throughout. The designers have pulled away from the age-old steam winches and have replaced them with electric winches. The resistor houses which house the resistors and switchboards for the winches also contain the panels for the lighting in the cargo holds and the deck lights. The ventilating systems for the holds are also placed in the resistor houses.

The engine room, with all its equipment, is the heart of the ship. We may call the various systems of communication to all parts of the ship its blood stream. They give life to the huge vessel, and its every movement is caused by signals or directions over any one or more of its various communication systems. They set its monstrous engines pulsating, setting up their powerful vibrations throughout the ship, so that you can feel the quiver of all their power and might stored within them, ready to be released and to churn up a wake of foam with the propeller.

SEA WITCH TESTED

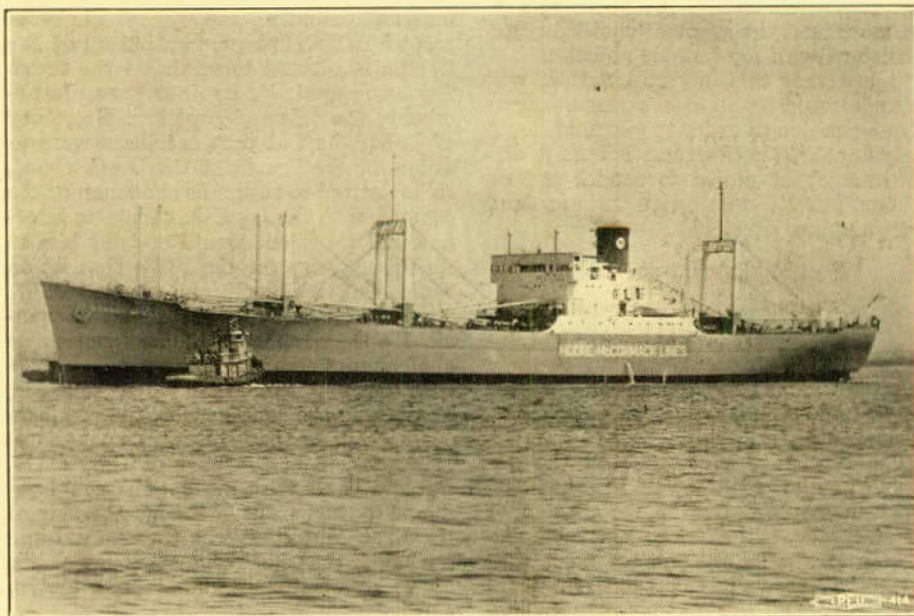
The Sea Witch has been to sea on its builders' trial and proved herself well able to carry the name of the famous clipper ship, and we feel sure that she will set records as she sails the world o'er. That she will exceed the rated 15½ knots is a certainty. She went through the crash test from full speed ahead to full speed astern without a quiver. The slightest touch on the wheel changes her course, but once set she will hold to it by means of the gyro-compass and steering equipment, or "iron mike" as it is commonly called. The depth of water under her keel is always known, as the fathometer records the depth on a chart at all times and just a glance will tell the depth at that instant.

Oh yes, Uncle Sam has taken science into consideration when he ordered this new merchant marine of the good old U. S. A. When the Maritime Commission's program is completed we will have the finest cargo and passenger vessels afloat, also the safest that ever sailed the seas. The C2 vessels will carry 15 officers, two cadets and a crew of 26.

We in Tampa and especially those of us in L. U. No. B-108, are proud of the part we are playing in our country's program to restore the Stars and Stripes to the shipping lanes. May we never again let our merchant marine lag.

America's Maiden Trip

Climaxing all other shipbuilding activities of the Maritime Commission has been the construction of the giant luxury liner, America, which recently received a tumultuous welcome in New York after making her maiden trip up the Atlantic coast from Newport News, where she was built and launched. Seven years have passed since the last launching of a great liner of American construction, the last being the Washington in 1933, sister ship of the America in the United States Lines.



TYPE OF CARGO SHIP BUILT AT TAMPA SHIPYARD.

(Continued on page 444)

THAT night after supper, Jules comes to me, an' whispers very mysterious, "Terry! I am, w'at you call heem, all of de mooche excite. Dat snub-line, she is part cut t'roo in wan of de coils roun' de stump, so dat eet hol' till de load is start down de hill, den she is break. Big Mike, hees t'ink she is cut too. I look all aroun' dat stump an' I fin' dees fonnee bouton, close by. I t'ink dees bouton, mebbe she is come off de mackinaw of dat man Dodds an' me an' you is go an' fin' out. W'at you say, mah frien'?"

"Come on, Sherlock, let's go!" says I.

Ever since the jacks had strolled into the big bunk house they had been discussin' the near tragedy of the broken snub-line an' some were not backward in sayin' it looked like dirty work be Dodds to smash up Frank an' his team. Roden, too, was blamed fer startin' the skid av logs down on me an' Jules an' he was gettin' some pretty black looks, too. As Jules an' me went out to go to the stables, where Frank an' Dodds wud be tendin' to their horses, two of the jacks got up an' strolled casually afther us.

Frank was busy at wan end av the stable wid his currycomb an' brush while Dodds was beddin' up his horses at the ither end. Jules an' me walks over be Dodds an' notices right away that wan button is missin' from his mackinaw, an' this button Jules has, is a perfect mate fer the ithers. Dodds noticed us starin' at his mackinaw an' growls out,

"What t'ell are you lookin at, Frenchie?"

"Mebbe, Meester Dodds," said Jules very politely, "you is lose wan of de fonnee boutons off dose mackinaw you is wear."

Sensin' there was somethin' up the ither teamsters gathered round us. A startled look showed on Dodds' face fer an instant, an' thin he shouts out,

DRAMATIC EVIDENCE

"What t'ell has that got to do with you, yuh d——d frog eater?"

"Jus' dees!" shouted Jules. "Dat snub-line, she is cut part t'roo in wan coil so she is break w'en de firs' load she is go down dees mornin'. Dat fonnee bouton, w'at ees miss on dose mackinaw you 'as on, here it is. I fin' heem in de snow right w'ere dat rope she is cut. W'at you say bout dat, Meester Dodds, huh?"

"It's a d——d lie!" roared Dodds. He snatched up a stable fork, an' I belave, in his mad rage, he wud have druv thim steel tines clane through poor Jules, but wan av the jacks that follered us in, grabbed it an' twisted it out av his hands. Thin Frank Slade come to life. He rushed up to Dodds wid his face pale as a sheet an' snapped out in a voice jus' quiverin' wid passion,

"Dodds! You cut that snub-line. You know'd mine would be the first load to go through in the mornin'; you know'd I wouldn't leave my horses, an' you hoped, d——n you, to see us all smashed to pieces."

"It's a d——d lie," shouted Dodds, as he backed away.

"You lie, Dodds!" shouted Frank. "The

QUICK, *Watson,*

My MICROSCOPE

By SHAPPIE

Jules and Terry
play roles of Sherlock Holmes
and his man Friday

evidence is right here," an' thin he went clane crazy.

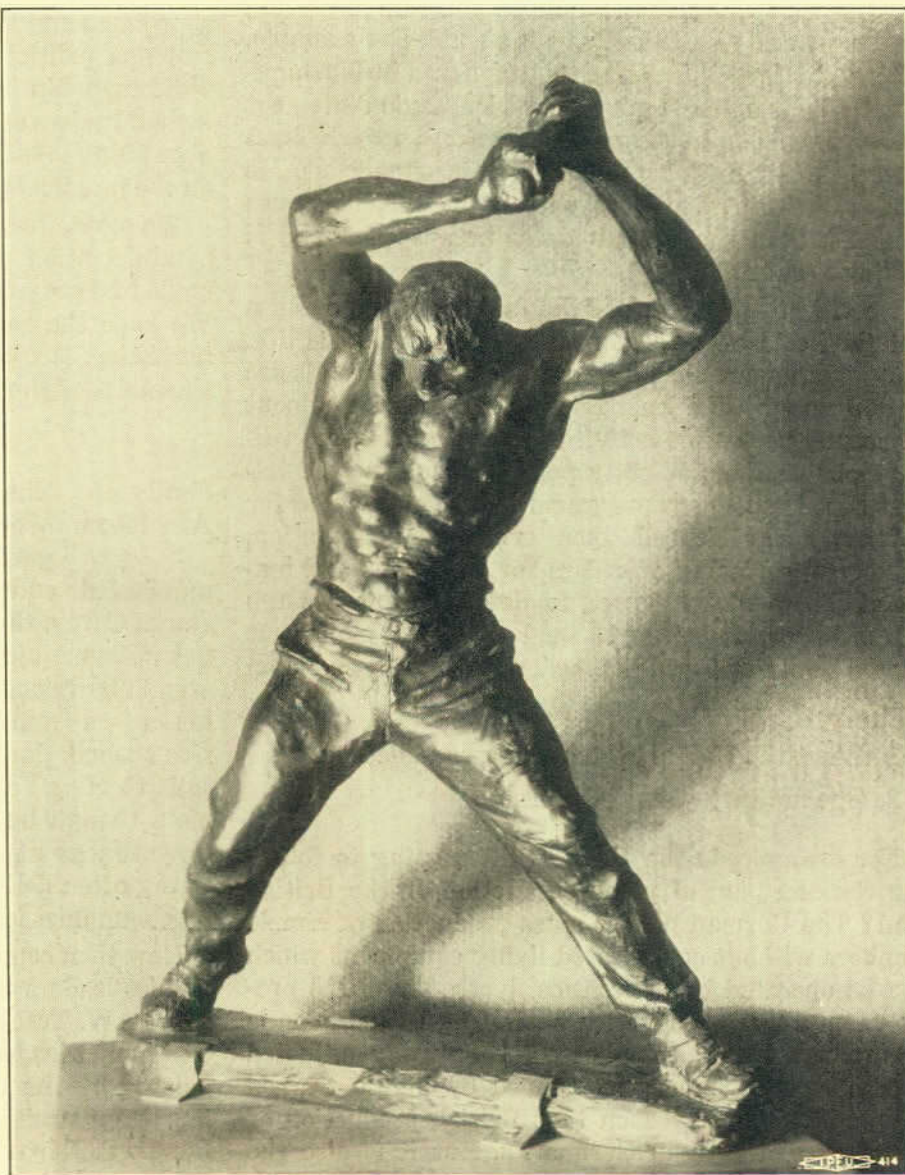
Afore the now thoroughly frightened Dodds cud make a move Frank had him be the throat, shook him like a terrier shakes a rat, an' thin, wid a back leg, slammed him down so hard that, whin the back av his head hit the floor, he

went dizzy. Frank kept his throat hold and knelt on him. It wasn't a pretty sight, fer Dodds, wid his face all distorted wid agony, was slowly bein' choked to death. A few seconds more wud have done it. No wan moved er said a word. I reached down an' caught Frank's wrist, an' said,

"It's all right, Frank, but ye'd better not finish the job until ye make the funeral arrangements an' notify his pable!" Gently I loosened his grip.

Frank got up an' stood like a man in

(Continued on page 444)



Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

"THE QUARRYMAN" BY CONSTANTIN MEUNIER

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXIX Washington, D. C., August, 1940

No. 8

Real Bottleneck Someone remarked the other day that the American people were out-thinking their government in the matter of defense. The citizens are in complete accord for swift and adequate preparation to defend this country and its way of life. With this assurance comes also multiplied questioning as to whether the defense program is moving as rapidly and as efficiently as it should. For example, a head of a large airplane firm was asked in Washington, "What do you think of Lord Halifax's statement that England is getting 3,000 planes a month from American factories?" The answer is significant. He said: "Well, England is more likely to get 3,000 planes a month than the United States because England is willing to cut red tape."

No citizen is ignorant of the fact that total defense entails a colossal re-organization of our national life. The government should be commended for its desire to do this with the least friction and disarrangement of normal peacetime activities. But even so the ordinary obstructions of petty politics should not be tolerated. All subsidiary programs of the government for defense really depend upon one great stipulation, namely, the placing of orders for munitions and materiel. The real bottleneck in defense is at the top where orders must be let and contracts signed. It should be remembered that orders in turn depend upon two great principles:

1. What the United States proposes to defend.
2. The military plan of defense.

For example, is the United States going to follow the German plan of plane production or the British plan? The German plan is mass production of simple bombers without complicated flying equipment which can be operated by apprentice flyers. These are produced on a mass production basis. The British plan is to produce highly complicated, beautifully adjusted machines which must be manned by highly trained flyers. This is one reason that British production of planes is slower than Germany's. But it is also the reason why British flyers, man for man, and plane for plane are infinitely superior to the German.

Until the American military staff arrives at these decisions and until the proper powers that be decide what our sphere of defense is going to be, orders can not be given and the whole defense program waits.

Farley's Greatness This publication is not a political publication. It is charged by the constitution of the Brotherhood to do certain things for its members. Among other things, to trace the economic trends that affect the life of the organization. However, we do not believe that we are trespassing into the political field to point out to this membership something of the real grandeur of personality displayed by former Chairman James A. Farley in his political relationships. We think we would be blind to real value if we overlooked Farley's fairness, loyalty, honesty and broadness. Surely no person in the political field has displayed better sportsmanship under more trying circumstances than Farley.

It seems a little ironical that it was Farley, the sportsman and the businessman, formerly classed as a machine politician, who lifted himself to a plane of statesmanship in comparison with some of the intellectual leaders of the Democratic Party who talk much about ideals and are in the habit of casting aspersions on the practical politician.

We note, too, with pleasure that under Farley's administration as Postmaster General unions have made real progress due to his sympathetic cooperation. We hope the world will never get so calloused or so blind that it will not recognize personal greatness in the midst of the dirty give-and-take of politics.

Fruits of Arnoldism The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America is everywhere regarded in the labor movement as a communist-led and communist-controlled organization. James Carey, the young president, declares that he is not a communist and he is often exonerated of this stigma by friends, but it is also true that Carey takes his orders from the communist leaders of the executive council. Carey at Havana last year made repeated calls to New York for instructions from the communists though he was representing the United States Government at the International Labor Conference. Carey often delivers canned speeches written for him by communist leaders.

Now then comes forward one of these intrepid communist leaders in an effort to blacken the reputation of Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor. This communist leader decries the fact that Tracy was appointed by the President of the United States to an important position when he was under indictment by the U. S. Department of Justice. Tracy's indictment was a technical matter. It came in a case brought against contractors and the union in San Francisco,

though Tracy was 3,000 miles away and did no more than initial the agreement signed by the local union with the contractor. This case has never come to trial. It probably never will come to trial. It was part of the phony set-up made by Thurman Arnold and his associates against the building trades unions on the grounds that they were criminals because they entered into certain practices in the building industry. On this basis the communist leader of the U. E. R. M. W. decries Tracy's appointment as Assistant Secretary of Labor on the grounds that he is a criminal. Of course this makes the President of the United States look pretty bad, but it makes Mr. Thurman Arnold look worse. The fruits of Arnoldism are just what this episode indicates. It enables communist termites to build on a technicality a case that tends to blacken the character of an honest man and also to belittle the judgment of the President of the United States.

Labor Board Activities Profound interest in problems of defense has made other problems on citizenship dwindle somewhat in significance. Six months ago one of the most important problems, it seemed, for the American people, was the proper administration of the National Labor Relations Act. Now this problem appears to grow smaller when seen in perspective against the domestic scene. Yet it must not be lost sight of.

Reports reaching the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL indicate that the majority of labor board members, Mr. Madden and Mr. Smith, still are wedded to their brand of administration. They are still doing strange and apparently dangerous things. One A. F. of L. union which had a closed shop agreement with an employer discovered at the expiration of that agreement that the employer did not renew his contract with the A. F. of L. union on the grounds that he was told by the labor board that he would have to be in with a C. I. O. group. If this is true, here is a startling reminder that the star chamber and totalitarian methods of the chief commissars of the Labor Act are still in effect working to destroy American unity.

If Hitler Wins The National Policy Committee, a group of citizens from all walks of life, has performed a service in the report just published entitled "Implications to the United States of a German Victory." This statement conveys the possibilities of a complete triumph of Germany over England and the complete domination of Europe by Hitler. There is nothing doctrinaire about this report. It is well-informed, based on the collective opinions of many experts, including naval and military, and it considered all points of view including trade, military and cultural consequences of a German victory. The report concludes:

"The committee was thus divided as to the time schedule on which the United States should act, and even as to the objectives of its action. But the committee was in complete accord on two major points. One was the need for the quick execution of a defense effort on a scale unparalleled in our history, including the achievement of moral unity as well as the production of materiel. The other was the importance of national consideration of the subjects on which the committee had briefly pooled its views. German victory requires the redrafting of America's plan for the future. While the United States still has options, the country has need to face the facts of the future as Americans will have to live in it. A preview of the world beyond German victory, its trade, its standard of living, its corporate objectives and its concept of human life, will make the precariousness of our position clear."

Copies of this report may be had from the National Policy Committee, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. It is of deep interest to all Americans.

Worship of Efficiency Americans have always had a great deal of esteem for efficiency. We like to see things work well, whether they be complicated machines or organizations like crack football, polo and baseball teams. Closely linked with this respect for efficiency is perhaps our too willing homage to prowess, even sometimes at the expense of moral values. We see this mood at work in our willingness to pay homage to hold-up men, Western bandits and racketeers. Perhaps this is the reason why the Western operas and movies are so popular. At any rate, we like brave men who do jobs well.

It is not surprising, therefore, these things being true about Americans, that you run across an occasional citizen who thinks Hitler is all right because Hitler is victor. Hitler is a smart man, this clever citizen declares. He has outsmarted all Europe and he has done a job on the democratic countries. He knows his stuff. He has put warfare on a new basis, sweeping away the old methods of the past.

It is needless to point out that this is a dangerous reaction for the good of this country and for the good of civilization. Citizens who take this attitude should recall the deadly concentration camps of Germany, Hitler's slugger gangs in Berlin, the mass of secret police and thousands of spies, the enslavement of decent people, the regimentation of all men, even Germans, save those at the top.

If human life is going to have any dignity at all, the individual citizen must have the opportunity to develop his own life after the dictates of his own abilities. Only in free democratic countries can this happen.

Efficiency is all right. Americans are efficient but when efficiency begins to destroy, then it is no substitute for other values.



Woman's Work

—LFEU—414



HOW TO FIGHT FASCISM

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WITH a public sentiment overwhelmingly against Hitler and all totalitarianism, this country swings into defense preparations. There is no doubt of the fervent wish of our people to keep this democracy inviolate. The only differences of opinion exist over the question of methods. Many say gloomily that whatever happens, whether this country goes into actual conflict or not, fascism will come into American government.

We deny that this must necessarily be so.

We are opposed to fascism in America, whether by conquest by a foreign foe, or from domestic tyranny here.

We must and will understand the making of a fascist state in order that we may oppose every step toward its introduction here.

In the first place, fascism may penetrate peacefully only to a country whose people are in such desperate straits that they are willing to surrender freedom of thought for the opportunity to eat. If the millions of unemployed in this country were denied either employment or any measure of security, desperation would rise among this section of the population.

Fascism cannot endure the presence of free labor unions. Therefore the first institutions to be destroyed by it are labor organizations. Those who attack the tested principles of unionism—even though they may call themselves friends, or leaders of labor—are aiding in a fascist onslaught. There are unfortunately many of these in this country, from the communists and nazis whose penetration of labor unions leads to these unions' destruction, to those in high places whose scurrilous attacks are designed to shake the faith of the rank and file in reputable unionism.

Neither smug indifference nor stunned defeatism can avert the approach of fascism. As someone has said, in effect, those who do not guard their liberties do not deserve to have them.

From going through the correspondence section of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* this month you will realize that members of our Brotherhood in all sections of the country are thoroughly awake to the internal perils in this country. They are ready to fight the slow, insidious advance of fascism within just as they are ready to fight any invader from without.

We believe that the industrial lord, and the newspaper columnist who acts as his mouthpiece, in trying to tear down the

conditions and injure the reputation of organized labor, are members of the despised Fifth Column, just as much as the communazis who seek to wreck labor unions from within them. So long as this country has millions of workers vainly seeking employment, we cannot see any justification in moves to lengthen hours or reduce wages under the cloak of national defense needs. There are individuals and organizations whose consuming hate is against organized labor. These have no more conscience than to shout "National defense demands it!" as they seek to destroy the protective social legislation labor has won.

One lie that has been spread, in the press and from lip to lip, is the skilled labor shortage. Several great international unions, among them the I. B. E. W., publicly denied that there existed a shortage of skilled men needed for defense preparation and offered to furnish thousands of skilled, experienced craftsmen from unemployed members of local unions, wherever they might be needed. To hammer home the truth, as well as to have a roster of all those ready for call, questionnaires were sent to all local unions asking them to furnish a list of members available in different classifications.

Another despicable canard that is being spread is that this country cannot afford the financial burden of caring for its unemployed and aged, in addition to the expense of creating armaments and armed men. After all, who pays the cost of armaments? We, the workers. And who will suffer along with the unemployed and the aged if their little bit of security is

snatched away? Who but we? A large part of the income of the federal government is to go into machinery of war, which cannot be called useful production but is purely protective. This means that a large number of workers will be diverted from the production of consumption goods into the production of armaments. Does this mean that a dearth of consumption goods, or high prices for them are necessary?

No, the means of production of all kinds of goods for American consumers, and the workmen to produce them are present in abundance. Instead of squeezing the consumer and the worker with scarcity, production should be increased, prices kept low, and more workers employed at wages which will enable them to buy a greater share of goods. The spiral of production and employment should ascend. The more that is produced, the more that is distributed in earnings, the less burdensome becomes the load of defense taxes on each individual.

What could be more traitorous than to sabotage labor's defenses? Yet there are many in high places whose hatred of union organization would lead them to act against the true welfare of their country.

And you—you ask what can we do to fight fascism? There is one answer that cannot be wrong. You do not have to go poking around in the corners looking for Fifth Columnists. Take a positive stand. Do not hesitate, plagued by suspicions and fears. Fascism hates organized labor. Organized labor is the greatest force for the internal welfare of this country. Its principles have been proved right time after time. But the A. F. of L., great and strong though it is, has never been big enough nor strong enough to do the whole job that needs to be done.

You can help. Everything you do to spread organization, to build greater strength and influence for your union or your auxiliary, is a thrust against the fascist monster. Your efforts to organize, to create good will for organized labor, to increase union label buying, may seem inconsequential to you, but when joined with millions of others they create a strong, powerful movement to oppose fascism.

Do not be deterred by indifference or by confusion of mind. Even the small effort necessary to get yourself out to a meeting is worth while. Don't leave it all to the few. Be yourself one of the fighters for the cause of liberty.

AUXILIARY LIST GROWS

Strong possibilities are evident of another new name being added to the ever-growing list of women's auxiliaries. This time it's L. U. No. B-846, as Chattanooga's feminine sparklers prepared to join their sparkies in organized labor's cause. As all auxiliary organizing is purely voluntary on the part of local union members and their women relatives, so far as the I. B. E. W. is concerned, this steady forward pace indicates a genuine desire of the women themselves to be of service to labor. The ready cooperation of local union officers shows that they well appreciate the kind of service auxiliaries can give.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

A very unusual program filled the monthly social day of the auxiliary this month when they visited the Ranchos Amigos, the 640-acre Los Angeles County farm near Downey.

After the quite eager disposing of the delectable salads, sandwiches, pickles, and other eatables brought by the ladies, the group started on a sight-seeing tour conducted by Mr. Virgil Tallbott, statistician, substituting for the usual guide who was absent on vacation.

The visiting auxiliary members were Sisters Flynn, Erickson, Sisson, Pierce, Winslow, Adrian, Heywood, Underwood, Woods, Oliano, Ruccer, Munson, Palmer, Jansen, Frizelle and Gahagan. Three visitors also enjoyed the day with the others, namely, Mrs. Lashbrook, mother of Mrs. Woods, and the Misses Dorothy Flynn and Patricia Hayden.

As the group left and took a last glance at the neat buildings, flowers, and flowering shrubs of many varieties, all bathed in the delightful California sunshine, there was a wish that all who are spending their latter days in a similar institution had the same pleasant surroundings.

Vacations seem to be becoming the order of the day and very soon our president, Sister Flynn, with some members of her family, will take a trip to Montana. We wish her a very pleasant time. Sister Sisson, our first vice president, will occupy the president's chair at the next business meeting.

We are sorry to say that we are losing Sister Ruccer, as she is moving away.

We are glad to report that our recording secretary, Sister Lester, is at home again and improving daily after spending several weeks in the Queen of Angels hospital. Sister Frizelle has been taking care of Sister Lester's secretarial work in her absence. Your scribe extends her thanks to Sister Frizelle for attending to her press secretary work also while she was away.

In spite of the fact of its being vacation time, the ladies' auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18 had a large attendance at the July business meeting. In the absence of Sister Flynn, president, Sister Sisson, first vice president, officiated. Three new members were installed, namely, Mesdames Oliano, Stadler and Hughes. We welcome them to our steadily growing organization. After the pending business had been transacted the social committee, consisting of Sister Sisson and her helpers, Sisters Koepke, Pierce and Munson, served cake and punch.

The social day for the month was very pleasantly spent in the form of a "Garden Party," at the home of Sister Ericson, 5328 Arlington Ave. So secluded is this beautiful spot that one could hardly realize she was so near the noisy and busy thoroughfares of a large city. Awnings to make the shade certain, an attractive summer house, an arbor, a lily pond, shrubs and flowers, a lawn that made a grassy carpet for the feet, made the place a veritable little Dreamland. The ladies partook of the potluck lunch brought by the different members, which, owing to the efficient management of Sister Sisson, was a well-balanced meal. Sister Koepke, the auxiliary coffee maker and pourer, poured punch this time instead of coffee. Cards followed the luncheon hour and prizes were won by the following: Sister Smith in 500, Sister Pierce in Bridge and Sister Bengie in Pinochle.

The members enjoying this pleasant day were Sisters Flynn, Pierce, Smith, Weare, Sisson, Ericson, Bengie, Koepke, Adrian, Janssen, Stadler, Munson, Silkwood, Heywood, Woods, Underwood, Atwater, Winslow, Kobe, Lester, Reynolds, Hughes and Gahagan. Two young guests who brought their embroidery and drawing, June Heywood and Barbara Adrian, daughters of Sisters Heywood and Adrian, respectively, were also present. Mrs. Gomer and Mrs. Kelley were present as two special guests of our hostess, Sister Ericson.

EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

On the evening of June 21 the women's auxiliary and the local union went on the moonlight boat ride and everyone had a glorious time. Words cannot express how very much we do thank Local Union No. 26 for helping to make it a tremendous

success. And we also want to thank our member, Mrs. Sam Marlow, who was chairman, for doing such a wonderful job. The auxiliary is certainly proud of her.

A picnic was held at Chapel Point for the auxiliary and friends on July 14. It was a lovely day, but slightly cool, so only a few went in swimming.

There were several competitive games; the winners were rewarded with inexpensive, but well chosen prizes.

The women, as prearranged, brought lunch. We had one large table covered with fried chicken and hard crabs, and everything that goes with them, which made our day complete.

During July and August we are not having any auxiliary meetings, but members, don't forget, we are looking forward to our September meeting as having the largest attendance we have ever had. And let's each try to bring a new member in with us, to start our fall meetings with a bang.

5909 7th St. N. W. MRS. ROBERT COX.

(Continued on page 452)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute

Stars of the Summer Night

By SALLY LUNN

For a Sunday night buffet supper, or for the family's evening meal when it's hot and you don't feel like cooking, an arrangement like this salad tray is truly an inspiration. Each person may choose from the different foods and make a combination salad to suit himself. And there are so many variations possible in the salad tray theme that you may find most of the makings are right in your refrigerator, with little marketing necessary.

This particular tray offers the diner a selection of cold, cooked green peas; tomato aspic gelatine cut in cubes; chopped fresh celery; flaked cold chicken; and a large center bowl filled with salad greens, radishes and green onions. Hot rolls and crisp

crackers flank the tray, and of course a good selection of salad dressings is provided.

You will be able to think of dozens of interesting combinations. The salad greens should always be present, crisp and cold. Round them you may range: cubed cooked carrots, sliced raw tomatoes, sliced ham or bologna strips, fresh cucumbers, potato chips and dark bread. Other variations: cottage cheese or zestfully flavored cream cheese or cubed sharp cheese; pickled beets, shredded cabbage, finely chopped Bermuda onions, deviled eggs or thinly sliced luncheon meats. Try to select your foods so that the flavors will combine well, have an eye for attractive color, and don't forget your vitamins.



Correspondence

—PEU— 414



Broadcast Technicians and Station Owners

For the first time on the Pacific Coast (and, in so far as it is known here, it is a first in the entire country) the I. B. E. W. unit of broadcast technicians had, as their guests, the station owners or their representatives, of a large city—Seattle—at a dinner meeting which was followed by a floor show at the Oasis, a popular night club near Seattle. While this was very unusual in the broadcast field it is not at all unusual in other branches of the electrical industry where the I. B. E. W. has been on a cooperative basis with employers.

The purpose of the meeting was to establish a basis of real friendly relations between all and to reiterate the position taken by the technicians so frequently during organization period, when employers were assured of the very well known cooperative policy of the I. B. E. W. which our nearly 50 years of experience has taught us is so desirable, and which has resulted in the growth of our organization to be one of the largest in the American Federation of Labor.

One of our representatives informed the assembly of the fact that a State Association of Electrical Workers had functioned for many years, and that a radio division of this association had been established recently. The State Association, which is recognized as a very potent body, has actively and successfully participated in supporting legislative matters of social benefit and opposing the unsocial variety. It has also coordinated—to distinct advantage to all—its efforts with all branches of electrical industry. Full cooperation was offered to the broadcast industry by the radio division.

Brief mention was made of the resistance of broadcast industry to organization of technicians, the exchange of labor information in the industry in such a manner that when the I. B. E. W. recognized some peculiarly local condition in a community, the industry has attempted to use this as a precedent to have similar recognition in communities where those peculiar conditions are non-existent. As a result of this, as it seems to us, unfair procedure, the I. B. E. W. has of necessity been obliged to establish and maintain a policy in all communities that could not be used to its disadvantage in other localities. This may work a hardship on some small unprofitable stations and is regrettable.

For the past year our international officers have advocated a plan which we believe would, if adopted, solve this problem. It has been suggested to many station owners on the West Coast that representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters and the I. B. E. W. meet for the purpose of arriving at a basic form of agreement. This to include substantially all the terms of a standard form of agreement except wages and possibly some local conditions. The result of this would be, when and if the technicians of any station organized, the management of that station would accept the standard form of agreement and it would only be necessary to negotiate wages and pos-

sibly some minor local conditions. If this were done it would prevent needless and useless expense that some owners have gone to in employing attorneys to negotiate an agreement, would lessen the ill feeling that develops in some instances at time of negotiations, and, of probably the greatest importance, it would give the I. B. E. W. the opportunity to recognize the local conditions when negotiating with the owners of small or unprofitable stations.

Representatives or owners of all Seattle stations and various technicians expressed themselves as being pleased to be present at such a gathering, and gave assurance of cooperation.

All had a very enjoyable evening and it is expected that similar meetings will be held in the future.

Dinner guests were H. J. Quilliam, manager, KIRO; W. A. Kelly, international representative, I. B. E. W.; Nick Foster, assistant business manager, radio servicemen; Archie Taft, manager, KOL; Paul Roegner, president, broadcast technicians (KOMO-KJR); R. B. Smith, vice president, broadcast technicians (KOMO-KJR); Leo Moen, secretary, broadcast technicians (KRSC); Otto Renninger, KOL; Al Bernard, KOL; Earl Thoms, KOL; Robert Ferguson, KRSC; George Freeman, KRSC; J. D. Kolesar, chief engineer, KOMO; F. J. Pratt, chief engineer, KOMO; Bob Walker, assistant chief engineer, KOMO; J. E. Ross, assistant business manager; C. P. Hughes, assistant business manager, radio technicians; Jack McMullen, KIRO; D. O. Fields, KIRO; W. D. Reuter, KIRO; J. D. Venen, KOMO; F. N. Barry, KOMO.

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

July 18, 1940, was an eventful day in St. Louis, our local having been on a strike since July 1 against the Associated Contractors. We gained a victory in wages and working conditions. Our new scale is \$1.65 per hour until February 1, 1941; then \$1.67½ per hour. Our former scale was \$1.50.

This strike was conducted in the most peaceful manner of any in St. Louis. There was no violence and we had no strike-breakers to contend with.

Our hats go off with three cheers to our strike committee, who incidentally were our incoming officers and our arbitration board.

The election of officers on June 29 brought in a new administration with Frank Jacobs, president; George Morrison, vice president; E. O. Suhm, recording secretary; H. Morrison, financial secretary (with no opposition), and for our business manager, able and wide-awake Jimmy Morrell.

The progress these officers have made during and after the strike really puts this local on the map.

Local No. 1 held their annual relief and Christmas Fund picnic, July 20 at the Chain-of-Rocks Amusement Park, a fun place high on a hill overlooking the Mississippi River in far North St. Louis.

This picnic is planned carefully each year by an able picnic committee that must be congratulated.

There were free rides for the kiddies. Bingo and games for adults. There were many beautiful attendance prizes, which of course were all electrical appliances. The grand prize was a 1940 Dodge two-door sedan, which was not won by any of the electricians. In all parts of the park were meetings of old friends with the familiar beverage in plenty which is well liked by most electricians. Also a ball game between members of Local No. B-1 and Local No. 309, East St. Louis, which you will no doubt hear about in their item.

I forgot to mention that yours truly is the new press secretary.

M. ("MACK") MCFARLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

At the regular election of Local Union No. B-3, I. B. E. W., held on Saturday, June 29, 1940, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., was reelected as business manager by an overwhelming majority. This statement in itself may or may not mean so much to the average member of the International, but to the members of L. U. No. B-3, and to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association; to Walter Gordon Merritt; to United States Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, it means a great deal. Here is a brief history of the situation as it exists in Local Union No. B-3.

For several years the National Electrical Manufacturers Association's suit against Local Union No. B-3 has been before the federal courts. The association alleges discrimination and boycott against their products, which are nonunion. They are suing for \$1,350,000, and Walter Gordon Merritt is their attorney. For years this man has made a wonderful living being the lawyer for any and all groups who fight organized labor. Recently 11 of the officers and representatives of Local Union No. B-3 were indicted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by Thurman Arnold.

All these attacks have been leveled principally against Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and for one reason only. He has done more for organizing the electrical industry in all its branches completely in New York City than any other man. He brought us the six-hour day, 30-hour week. He has bettered the educational facilities for the members. He instituted a public speaking course. The rotation system, wherein all members, during a slack period, are assured an equal opportunity to share the available work, was his idea. Our relations with our employers have never been better, because they recognize our strength. Is it any wonder that big business would like to get rid of such a leader?

Well, with all these attacks going on, the thought came to Harry, "Possibly the membership is dissatisfied with my work; maybe I am trying to do too much; maybe they would like another business manager." Such thoughts as these, I suppose, do come into the minds of all able men. His term as business manager normally would not expire until June, 1942, but several weeks before our 1940 election, to the amazement of the entire membership, he resigned. He wanted to find out what the membership thought of his efforts.

On Saturday, he found out. From a membership of 16,500—13,300 were eligible to vote, and 11,000 voted. Local Union No. B-3 has used voting machines for more than a decade, so labor's enemies cannot discredit the election results. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., received 9,169 votes. The combined votes of the four other candidates for business manager was less than a thousand. Needless to say, all other officers were also elected by large majorities, but nothing can so upset the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, the Walter Gordon Merritts, the Thurman Arnolds, and any others of the same ilk, as this overwhelming landslide for Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

Now a word about the six-hour day, five-day week. There are still millions of unemployed, and the only solution is a shorter workweek. Big business and the government have experimented with various ideas to solve the unemployment problem for the past 10 years without successful results. No one wants to see the technological development of this country curtailed, but provisions must be made for those who are thrown out of employment by the advancing machine age, and only you can start this shorter workweek. Talk it over with your fellow workers. When enough agitation is shown by the membership of your local, your employers will listen. No advancement is ever gained without a lot of hard work. You cannot leave it to the other fellow.

Samuel Gompers once said, "As long as there is one person who cannot find employment, the hours of labor are too long."

Comments are made every month in our JOURNAL by different locals. If any member would like to know just how and what means were adopted by Local Union No. B-3 in gaining the 30-hour week, he may request same on a post-card, giving his name and address, and information will be cheerfully forwarded.

I would also urge all members to write to their different representatives in both Houses in Washington, protesting the indictment of local unions and union officers under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. As you read in the JOURNAL, a law was passed by Congress enabling the prosecution of bribery and racketeering. No officer of Local Union No. B-3 was indicted for bribery or racketeering, but only for what any honest official should consider his duty to the union and its membership. Flood Congress with letters protesting Thurman Arnold's campaign against organized labor before it is too late. If he is successful against the large locals, Lord help the small ones!

FREDERICK P. FINK,
Officer of the Educational Committee.
JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

There sure is plenty of sad news in our July JOURNAL. First, the death of Brother George W. Whitford, a member of the executive council of our International and a charter member of Local No. B-3, who has put in plenty of years working for the good of our Brotherhood. Living to the age of 74 years, he left plenty of labor knowledge behind him, and I know our entire membership will miss him. Local No. 7 sends its regrets to his family. I can remember him quite a way back, for he was one of the signers of my application to become a member in Local No. 3 and I will always remember him as one who was ready to give a helping hand to the fellow who was in need.

And then a couple of pages farther on we come to the resignation of International President Dan W. Tracy, telling us he has

READ

Safety in Oregon, by L. U. No. B-125.

Railroad problems, by L. U. No. 632.

Mechanics overnight—nix! by L. U. No. 16.

That Central Valley project, by L. U. No. 595.

Sabotage, by L. U. No. B-1073.

Liberty and unions, by L. U. No. 213.

Local union insurance, by L. U. No. B-124.

Norris makes progress, by L. U. No. 365.

Sensing traitors, by L. U. No. 500.

When better local union letters are written, I. B. E. W. correspondents will write them.

accepted the appointment as Assistant Secretary of Labor in the United States Department of Labor. It will be a tough blow to lose him at this time. We do not know, at any minute we may all be drafted into the government service. With the knowledge he has gained going through these bad times in the labor movement his loss will be felt by our membership, but we all know our president would not leave us if it was not for a just cause, and we know he will always be a friend of our I. B. E. W., so we will all make his path easier by wishing him the best of success on his new job. There will be plenty of new faces on our International Office staff. We sure have lost some worthy Brothers since the first of the year.

Springfield Local No. 7 has been waiting patiently for the start of the Chicopee air base, but it is coming along slowly. Conditions have been very fair on all small jobs but nothing big is going on just now. Our business manager has been lucky in getting the boys from one shop to another, keeping them pretty busy, but with this hot spell quite a few of the boys have drifted down to the beaches and taken trips to Canada, where it is much cooler, and have taken a good rest for the fall and winter rush if it ever comes. We are sure we have more to look forward to than we did last year.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

At this writing we are on the eve of the Democratic convention, and it looks as though President Roosevelt will be renominated, and he should be, and by a healthy majority at that. For this administration has surely been a friend to the laboring man. The Wagner Act, Social Security and the Wage-Hour laws have been something that the laboring man has had coming to him for some time but until this administration no President has had the nerve to back up laws of that type.

I see where our international president, Brother Tracy, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary of Labor. I want to congratulate him on his appointment and I know that labor in its entirety will benefit by his knowledge and vision of its needs and that he will be able to present

their case in a manner that will get for them the results they desire.

Had a visit this week from an old friend of many years ago, Frank O'Connell, of St. Louis. He had been down to look over the prospects of a job on the large powder plant just starting near Memphis. This is a \$30,000,000 project, being financed by the government, but run by the DuPont interests. He tells me the work will be ready later on for electricians but that it will be open shop conditions. I can't quite understand that, the government furnishing the money, but a private corporation getting the profits and labor worked with nonunion wages and conditions. This is surely a situation for our I. O. to look after up at Washington.

There is another powder plant of the same size to be built just east of Louisville, Ky., on the Indiana side of the Ohio River. Surveyors are at work, 4,000 acres of ground have been optioned, and the Army has named a man to look after their interests there.

With all these government contracts coming to a head it looks as though work will pick up soon.

The Navy let contracts on July 13 for over \$136,000,000 of building construction at various naval air bases and navy yards. We should get quite a bit of work out of that much construction.

In the program to get mechanics to further the defense program our local manufacturers and the school board have submitted a training program of 240 hours to fit men for factory work on airplane and other defense equipment. Some idea! We require our men to have four years, or approximately 8,000 hours training before they are eligible or capable of taking their place as a journeyman. What kind of mechanics they expect to produce in 240 hours is beyond me. There are plenty of skilled men in the various trades, especially in ours, to take care of all the work that will show up. Of course they are not all youngsters. Some of them are 40 or 45 or even older, but they will do more work and better work than any of these 240-hour babies, who won't even know the rudiments of the work. Put some of these oldsters to work and watch the relief rolls drop, and our national income rise.

Saw a letter a few days ago from my old friend "Slim" Spriggs, now in Chattanooga. My regards to the old timer and I'm glad to hear he is still battling as of old.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

A few lines from L. U. No. B-18, and as this is my first letter in two years I will be short and to the point.

Local Union No. B-18 had its regular biennial election of officers June 29, and the new officers were installed July 25. The election came off just as usual, without any serious incident taking place, and those members whom I have talked to about the election seem quite well pleased. The following are a list of the newly-elected officers, and a little personal comment about them by the scribe. President L. R. Sisson has been a member of the I. B. E. W. for many years. He is known from coast to coast and from border to border. His ability to serve in the office to which he was elected cannot be questioned, he is very popular with the members, and is known by most all the floaters that come this way. He will more than make good. Vice President William Clark: I am not personally acquainted with this Brother, but will vouch for him. Financial Secretary L. P. Morgan has been our financial secretary for many years; he needs no comment as we all know him, he is

known as the watch dog of the treasury. Treasurer W. R. Saunders: The same applies to this Brother. Business Manager Ernest P. Taylor has been assistant business manager for the last three years, which has given him an education that is certain to be of great help to our members. He knows exactly what it's all about. He got his labor education the hard way, by low wages, long hours and hard knocks. A little cooperation on the part of the members and this worthy Brother will certainly go to town for L. U. No. B-18.

The executive board consists of the following members: L. R. Sisson, W. T. Denton, T. I. Healy, William Luke, Blaine Montgomery, Russell Bush, and Evan Hughes. We need have no fear of this bunch of worthy Brothers, as they are all well qualified to serve in this capacity.

The president appointed me to the scribe's position for the next two years, so Mr. G. M. B., be sure to reserve me a spot in the JOURNAL each month, as I surely expect to be there. I will also try to write a feature article now and then to give the readers a better understanding as to why our state is so highly advertised. I didn't ask for this job, it was wished on me, so therefore, I shall write exactly as I see things, let the chips fall where they will. I am 100 per cent A. F. of L. and have no time for the commies, fascists, or the nazis, and I hate this dual organization out this way worse than I hate a rattlesnake, so that's that.

The appointment of our international president, Brother D. W. Tracy, is an honor that is rarely given to one connected with labor. We, therefore, should be proud of the fact that it was our organization that was so honored. He will now be in a position to help labor as a whole. Of course we hated to see him go, as he had proven to be one of the best our organization had ever had. We note by the press that our international executive board has appointed Edward J. Brown as international president, and though we out here would have liked very much to have seen our very popular International Vice President Scott Milne appointed to this high office, we suppose the international executive board did what they thought was best for the organization.

And speaking of Brother Milne brings to mind one thing, we members of this district owe him a vote of thanks. He assigned us one of the best international representatives we have seen in these parts since I have been here (and that's a long time). This worthy gentleman is Brother Gene Gaillac, a hard worker, a swell fellow and one who thrives on plenty of hard work. Just a little more cooperation by our members toward this Brother would pay big dividends. Again I say thanks to you, Brother Milne.

And now a few personal remarks. The JOURNAL continues to lead the field as far as editorial writing is concerned. I don't know who composes the editorials in our JOURNAL, but they are the cream of anything that I have seen in any labor papers, and we only hope that they continue to be the same.

To all my friends and fellow scribes, I say hello to you. To Brother Bachie of Atlantic City, we regret very much that you could not continue to write those very breezy articles for our JOURNAL, though we realize your position. Brother Dealy of 303, St. Catharines, why are you absent so much of the time? And Brother MacKay of San Mateo, you are giving the C. I. O. too long a rest to my way of thinking. And to all the other scribes too numerous to mention, will say that we never miss reading all your writings.

NOTICE

Attention, Jack G. Wilson, member L. U. No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.: Please get in touch with your brother, H. "Slim" Wilson, relative to recent death of your mother and settlement of estate.

Hoping that this gets in before the dead line, will close and will see you again in September.

J. E. HORNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The noisy Fourth of July is over as are the Republican and Democratic conventions, which were of great interest to most of us.

This next meeting of L. U. No. 26, Government Branch, should be quite an interesting one.

The electrical department in the Navy Yard has secured a number of new men and it is hoped that the greater percentage of them will see the advantages brought about by organized labor in the beneficial interest of all labor conditions for government employees and become members of our Local No. 26.

The outlook on employment is very satisfactory at this time and should continue for some time to come and these potential Brothers will fall into line and join our local so that we will be able to create a greater front in order to carry out our work with higher views as our aims.

The situation looks dark on the other side and all we can do is to take a lesson from what has happened over there and overcome such aggression in case it lands on our own shores by uniting our forces under able leadership in an international organization such as the I. B. E. W., so that we can preserve our liberty in case of future strife.

Our democracy has withstood all assaults for the past century and a half and at this moment we are the few privileged free people in the world, so let us keep it that way and help in whatever way we can to prevent subversive measures that are now being practiced by the radicals of other countries that are trying to undermine ours.

EUGENE W. LAROCHELLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Last meeting, due to the heat, we had poor attendance but the installation of officers took place just the same. The ceremony was brief and concise, no garnishment, and in short order, it was over and the boys were in harness and working as of yore.

The new president made his appointments which included practically all the old appointees with but minor changes. This in itself is proof that the boys were properly performing their duties. The only hitch appeared when the scribe was completely forgotten and left out of the picture. No one knew whether the office went out with the old administration or whether the scribe just didn't count. One puzzling question was automatically answered. We always thought the scribe just didn't matter, he was another necessary evil. Sleeping dogs were not allowed to lie and the omission was soon rectified so we're here for possibly another two years of annoyance. No rest for the weary, it seems.

An important matter has come to light and we think it deserves special attention. A report got out, due to someone's highly

optimistic feelings, that work is booming in our locality. It so happens that at this time this is far from the truth and we mean this sincerely, since about half the membership is working out of town.

There is a penalty on our books to cover spreading false reports like this one but the officers want to be lenient even though great harm and damage has been done. Not only are boys in localities widespread brought to our doors but great harm is done them by causing unnecessary disappointments and expense. The result is our business manager is frequently imposed on with expensive results as far as his personal treasury is concerned. The entire affair is extremely unnecessary and unfair. We always use the proper channels when men are needed.

At this point it seems to us a much more scientific method could be worked out in place of this top heavy and hit or miss plan in securing men for localities where there is need for extra help. There should be some sort of centrally located clearing house, as it were, where needs for extra men could be listed and the proper help secured, thereby saving unnecessary travel and expense to all concerned. We don't pretend to have a definite plan in mind but that could be worked out by men better mentally equipped than a poor scribe as we happen to be.

Our good humor department finds: That Brother Ethan Allen Fritz is the owner, pilot, or what have you, of a sort of what is it. It either swims, crawls or walks. It may be a boat, for it floats, and then again it may be a sub, for it partly floats above water and yet—oh what's the use? Ethan has a so-called boat and such lines! Indescribable! We haven't boarded the "Yacht" yet so we can't tell. Anybody capable of perching atop the Washington Monument is really capable. What do you think?

And we find that Jake of L. U. No. 5 wasn't so jake when his car was blitzkrieged on July thirtieth midst a large gallery. The boy found his way out from back of the wheel when the smoke cleared. Johnny Beck has the original costume for hot weather attire. It's a real freak and goes over * * * with John Beck.

That new firm of King and McCormick is in business as appraisers and the material they appraise is really praiseworthy. King is the original short cut Willie and Mac is of red head fame and pulls no mean Bumstead on occasion.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Local No. 46 is having success with the organizing of Alaska except in a few spots where the C. I. O. is encroaching on all building trades unions organizing what they call building trades unions so any trades may do the others' work and at a lower wage, even cutting the present wage scale in Alaska. It is reported they are doing the same as they are here in Seattle, trying to sign up contractors for \$1 per hour for all trades, which means cutting the hourly rates from 25 cents to 85 cents per hour, not as much as a great many non-union men are getting at the present time. So you can see they are worse than some of the non-union men we have always had to deal with.

We hope all the members of the I. B. E. W. who read our letters in the WORKER and who are thinking of any of the Alaska Air Base jobs will take notice of the weather conditions, especially in Kodiak. I had a letter from our shop steward, Brother George Parks, stating they had one day of sunshine in the last twenty-eight days and



WHO SAID "OPEN SHOP LOS ANGELES?"

Here are L. U. No. 83's boys on the new Sears Roebuck building, a 100 per cent A. F. of L. job. Left to right, Bob Hagins, Fred Jones, O. Orbigast, N. J. Pitch, Jeff Smith, H. Casler, Bert Hovenden (foreman), Max Boris, C. H. Whitley, Bob Barman, K. O. Rosmussen.

some of the boys on their work reports make a note at the bottom saying—"Rain! Rain! Rain!" So things aren't so rosy as far as weather conditions are concerned.

We want to tell all of you who think you want to come to Alaska, please write and let us know, giving your local number, city and length of membership in the I. B. E. W. and we will endeavor to give you the best service available.

WILLIAM GAUNT,
Business Manager and Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

The most alarming thing about the general picture coming out of Europe—this sickening repetition of bloody and bloodless "victories" accredited to the totalitarian states—is that we can see therein a hazy reflection of what is happening right around us here in American Labor. Dictators, putsches, purges, appeasements, realignments—all the category of political and war time paraphernalia can be found in the current struggle for power between the self-sufficient democracies of the A. F. of L. and the new "strength-thru-joy" of the totalitarian C. I. O. Heck, Lewis! and sieg heck.

The American "war" is now in its fifth year. The blitzkrieg of 1936, after over-running Hamtramck* and the low countries, has tapered off into a campaign of attrition in which all the sinister methods of the gangster nations are being used to prepare for the big push. The mighty empire of democracy, the proud and haughty building trades, should they refuse to listen to reason, are slated for the knockout blow in 1941.

This is only 1940. A softening process of dropping scattered bombs such as *nine-dollars-a-day* and the *helper-with-every-journey-man* is under way as a preliminary tune-up. The Detroit mayor's present campaign to slash wages of city electricians is the fifth column activity required to transform the P. L. C. workers into a receptive frame of mind for the time when Herr Lewis decides to take them under his protective custody. No? Well, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. certainly claims they put him in there.

* A Polish city of 50,000 within the corporate limits of the city of Detroit, and the center of the automotive industry.

We are told that the democracies cannot survive. The individualism, the lack of co-operation, the self-interest make it impossible for them to compete with regimented assault. And the present cry coming from local A. F. of L. leaders for something to be done seems to bear out the contention.

Something, no doubt, will have to be done. The present conduct of unions under the A. F. of L. banner—the tendency of each local to wrap itself up aloof and apart from other locals—is going to be the Dunkerque of this "war" unless we unionize the unions before it is too late. A handful of garbage collectors can't fight the city alone. The policy of isolation is fundamentally unsound, and clashes with the principle of unionism itself.

The picture comes out in stark relief in state, county and municipal controversies. The parachutists are always bailed out in the sparse areas. Detroit's mayor Edward J. (Fifth Column) Jeffries' recent sniping at a few city electricians is a perfect example of boring into the American Federation way of labor. To say that each local will always be best able to individually take care of its own is just wishful thinking. The lone wolf was successful while there was no competition; but from now on we're going to fight en masse or else.

Once a year we have a holiday called Labor Day. This is the one day in 365 upon which an A. F. of L. worker admits that there exist such other people as butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers. It is on this day when the A. F. of L. member comes away from his secret meetings long enough to see his shadow; and straightway crawls back into obscurity for another 12 months.

The Labor Day strength of marching men and spirit should be crystallized more than once a year. And the predatory enemies of the A. F. of L. will have more respect for us

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

if we start acting as well as marching in unison. We do not subscribe to any one-big-union nonsense; but between the extremes of vertical and lateral organization there must be room for a more militant A. F. of L., a more united means of combating encroachments in our hemisphere; as well as a coordinated, decisive attitude towards all political snipers who would create sop for the voters at the initial expense of the government employees. The threat to the lowly garbage worker is our fight. As they do it unto the least of these, so will they do it unto you.

LEONARD SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I take note of an article appearing in last month's WORKER by Brother O. W. Herb of L. U. No. 734. I quite agree with him when he stated it had been a long time since we had heard anything from our sister local. He is telling the truth when he stated that L. U. No. 734 was not dead, but just lazy.

I agree with him in every detail concerning lengthening the workweek, when there is a large number of unemployed, in which I would say 30 per cent are skilled labor.

I see in the press that the Senate Military Affairs Committee made public its final draft of a bill calling for the registration for military service of all men in the nation between the ages of 18 and 64. It appears to this writer that we are trying to force the same issues on the American people that so many of the foreign countries have adopted, and the American people as a whole in the past have been against it, by terming it radical. Now it seems that we are for that which we have always been against. I believe, and I think most of the American people will agree with me, that if it was a bill calling for voluntary military service training, the results would be remarkable. I would like to hear comments of this subject from some of the membership of the I. B. E. W.

Speaking of national defense, L. U. No. 80 has already contributed Brother Claude V. Bowen to the U. S. Army. He enlisted last month.

We of L. U. No. 80 are pleased to have Brother W. C. Ellison of L. U. No. 342, Greensboro, N. C., here with us during the construction of W. T. Grant's store in Portsmouth, Va.

Brother W. A. Peebles of L. U. No. 342, who worked on the Woolworth job in Portsmouth, was to have come back and start the Grant job, but I guess he had rather stay back home and finish his spring plowing. Ha! Ha!

Brother Fred Russell is working with Brother W. C. Ellison on the Grant job. They make a good team. I hope Brother Fred Russell's indigestion is much better by now.

We of L. U. No. 80, along with the entire membership, wish International President Dan W. Tracy nothing but success in his new position as Assistant Secretary of Labor. A man of such integrity can have nothing but success. We feel that he can serve labor as a whole in this position.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Our financial secretary asked us why we didn't tell more about our own local.

Well, "Uncle Max" is right, we should, but then we have been away from home for nearly a year and a half and therefore we knew more of happenings in other cities than at home.

What we've been trying to figure out is why Max put on so much "weight" at Buf-

falo's picnic when he has all those steps to climb up and down at the Gas & Electric job.

The picture which accompanies this letter shows the group engaged in the remodeling of Washington Junior High so as to accommodate Edison Technical High, which had to vacate their quarters in one of the Bausch & Lomb Company's buildings.

At last we are "enjoying" some 90 degree weather in upstate New York, but on July 27 another Brother and myself were working outside and we had to wear wool sweaters, heavy brown jumper and overalls!

The other day we had occasion to use some Ericson couplings and it brought to mind Flint's "Buck" Skelcher on the Michigan State College job last winter. Knowing there were no Ericson's on the job, every noon Buck would come over to the stock room and tell "Art" Bartells he had to have another three and one-half inch Ericson. One day Buck made his usual request and Art tossed his empty milk bottle at him. Buck, who was sitting on a coil of wire, had a bottle of milk in one hand and a sandwich in the other. All he had time to do was roll off the wire to dodge the flying milk bottle and in the meantime balance his own milk and sandwich. Whenever we see an Ericson coupling we can still see Buck getting out from under that bottle.

Saturday we journeyed to Walker's Grove, near Buffalo, for Local No. 41's annual stag picnic. As usual, the picnic was a success with the usual ball game (with the two teams composed of members from a half dozen locals we never can figure out who won.) There was a continuous barbecue, and clams by the hundreds. There was music and "harmonizing" by the Carl Lauterborn Quartette. I guess there was a barrel or two of suds, too, if I remember correctly.

Besides a representative group of Local No. 41's membership, which was headed by Business Manager Jack Callahan, there was the group from Niagara Falls, headed by the always smiling and debonair Harry Jordon. Olean's "Bill" Wilson squired a group, so also did "Jerry" Winterhalt of Oswego and Brother Pehl, newly elected business manager of Local No. 45, Syracuse.

Local No. B-3 was ably represented by Jere Sullivan, Nat Bedsole and Business Managers Hanson and Dobbins. We regret the name of the fifth New York Brother slipped our mind, somewhat in the manner that Brother Dobbins slipped half way through the 100-yard dash—serves him right, he shouldn't have used both hands to hold his hat on while he was running.

As always, Local No. B-86 was well represented, practically the entire official staff,

headed by B. M. Downs and a good number of the membership being present.

Last, but not least, the future mayor of Buffalo, in the person of genial "Bill" Fisher, former business manager of Local No. 41, and now president of the common council of the city of Buffalo, was here, there and everywhere on the grounds. No gathering of Local No. 41 men would be complete without "Bill."

CARLETON E. MEADE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Editor:

Old Sol has been working overtime hereabouts. And writing, like everything else, is a task easily put off to another day. But the old deadline is near at hand, so here goes—brief and to the point.

Local No. 99 of Providence, R. I., we want you to know, just in case you have forgotten us, or missed us, is still going strong. For one thing our new agreement with the contractors has been duly signed, sealed, and delivered, thanks to the hard work of our business manager, Brother Tom Kearny. At this writing he has all the contractors signed up but one. And that one may have signed since I last saw Brother Kearny.

The new agreement gives us a raise of 10 cents an hour, bringing our hourly rate to \$1.25 per hour, \$10 for an eight-hour day. Other changes were made, but the wage increase was the most important one.

The radio men of our local, working for Radio Station WJAR, owned and operated by the Outlet Co., Rhode Island's largest department store, have also signed a new agreement with their employers. And their boost in wages amounts to 20 cents per hour. The new scale calls for \$1.50 per hour and \$60.00 for a 40-hour week. Other clauses grant vacations with pay and an honest-to-goodness closed shop. Negotiating this agreement was a tough job, but Brother Kearny, with the able assistance of I. O. Representative Walter J. Kenefick, finally put it across. The agreement as a whole is a step forward for radio men and as good as any in the country, we believe.

The Outlet Co. is a 100 per cent union store and deserves the patronage of union men. All electricians employed by this concern are members of our local. Help those who help us.

By the time this gets to press, we will have had our annual outing, set for August 10. Let's hope we can say next month, "A goodly crowd was there and a grand time was had by all." Vos you dere, Sharlie?

If not, I dare predict you missed a lot of fun.

Our local has jurisdiction over the New Quonset Point Naval Air Base construction project. An attempt has been made by the contractors—the combined firms of the Fuller Co. and Merrill-Chapman & Scott—to do the electrical work as part of their general contract. But due to the vigorous stand taken by our business manager against this practice, all electrical work will be done through legitimate electrical contractors. With the huge armament and defense program of the federal government getting under way, other general contractors may attempt to break up the teamwork of the electrical contracting industry, electrician and electrical contractor. Locals beware!

The power house job at the old Manchester Street station of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. has given rise to a jurisdictional dispute between the electricians and the steamfitters. It involves control of work—electrical work exclusively—necessary to preheat steam pipes—or other pipe—preparatory to the welding of joints. It is otherwise known as stress relief. Stress relief, which has nothing to do with the actual welding of the joint, has been done by I. B. E. W. members in the jurisdiction of Locals No. 52 of Newark, N. J., and 103 of Boston, Mass., to mention only two places. It is our work and all locals should make every effort to keep it ours.

Going back to the Quonset Point job, we want to warn the boys in other locals against coming to Providence on a wild goose chase looking for work. The job is not ready and we have men in our day room out of work. If and when the job breaks and our men are all working, our business manager will be only too glad to give the out-of-town boys a break.

All calls for men, if any, will be made through the business managers of local unions. Meanwhile, save your money, time, and the old bus by avoiding a wasteful trip to Providence, R. I.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Time has passed until we once more were called upon to choose men in whom we had faith and confidence to guide our organization through the next two years. The officers elected were: H. E. Kilmer, president; W. H. Doyle, vice president; R. C. Yarrick, recording secretary; E. V. Porter, financial secretary and business manager; C. A. Schuldt, treasurer; Theo. Figentzer, J. T. Steele and L. T. Payne, members of the executive board.

We had the pleasure to have with us Brother J. S. McDonagh of the International Office. He came down to Tampa to help us negotiate our agreement with the shipyard. We are at this time working under our old agreement until September 1 of this year. During his visit here we had the Maritime Commission trials of the Sea Witch, just completed at the yard here, and it was an honor and pleasure to see him on board as a guest during the trip. We are sure it was a pleasure and business trip combined, as it gave him an opportunity to see the work done by our members and also to get better acquainted with the officials of the firm. I believe this is about the first time labor officials were guests aboard a ship on its trial trip. He was pleased with the type of work done by the members of this organization and it was a pleasure to meet him on deck and chat with him on our off periods. We are looking forward to meeting him again very soon.

The results of our election show that we appreciated the work done by our business



As Rochester, N. Y., enlarges its Washington Junior High School, L. U. No. B-86 sends out this crew to do the electrical job. Left to right, top row: L. Norman, P. Lynch, D. Shea, C. McGinn, R. Bishop, J. Downs (business manager), J. Lombard, A. Kurtz, J. Phillips (foreman), E. Hayden (contractor). Bottom row: R. Dixon (steward), V. Fitzgerald, H. Loeb, W. Hoffman, D. Love, S. Jones, W. Rogers, L. Horacek (contractor) and C. Meade.

manager in the past and re-elected him to another term. He has used his time diligently in the execution of the duties of his office and never failed us in time of need. He has the backing of all the officers in his work and the best wishes of all the members.

This completes this month's news from this side of Tampa Bay in the land of sunshine and flowers that are fanned by the cool breezes of the gulf and ocean around us. Our best wishes to Brothers Dan Tracy and Eddie Brown in their new ventures and to the organization as a whole, the flower of them all.

THEO. FIGENTZER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Insurance has become a matter of increasingly grave importance to members of the Brotherhood. Few electrical workers are able, in these uncertain and troubled times, to save enough money to leave their families in financial security. The most the breadwinner can hope for, is to leave his dependents enough to live on for a year or so, after he is taken away, or until they have been able to establish an independent livelihood. The best means to this end is the topic of endless discussions in local unions.

In the hope it may prove useful to other groups, we give you the experience of Local Union No. B-124 with local death benefits. Although our plan has been in operation since 1916, we shall enumerate only the statistics over a ten and one-half year period. From January, 1930, to July, 1940, there have been an average of 300 members eligible to participate in the benefit. Upon the death of a member, each of the others is assessed \$5. The assessments total \$1,500 (although the fund has varied at times from \$1,400 to \$1,600). Deducting roughly \$400, for funeral expenses, \$1,100 remains for the family of the deceased.

During the above named period, 35 members have died, in the following order: 1930—2; 1931—2; 1932—1; 1933—1; 1934—4; 1935—5; 1936—2; 1937—4; 1938—6; 1939—3; 1940—5. You will note there were 10 deaths in the first five years; 20 in the second five years—just double, and in the first six months of 1940, five members passed on.

In 1931-32, the yearly cost of \$1,500 insurance was \$5. In the peak year of 1938, when there were six deaths, the same amount of insurance cost each member \$30. From January, 1930, to January, 1940, the average cost per year, per member, was \$15. If we include the first six months of 1940, the average mounts to \$18.15.

It has been mighty cheap insurance, although at any time, a major disaster or a devastating epidemic could have occurred and would have been a staggering blow to the local.

If the future death rate follows the ascending curve indicated by the last decade, the cost of local insurance will soon prove prohibitive, however loath the members are to give it up.

We are forced to the conclusion that the group insurance plan, offered by the American Standard Life Insurance Company (formerly the Union Cooperative) with rates based on actuarial figures, and backed by its tremendous resources, is the most dependable and, for the long haul, the cheapest form of local insurance. Our personal observations, over a period of years, lead us to believe each local union should make participation in this insurance compulsory, because so many members refuse to look the future in the face and, when the inevitable Last Payday comes, leave their families unprotected for.

Following this train of thought, we fall to musing on the mystery of Brother D. C. Sprecher. Apparently, he has solved the secret of perpetual youth. We noticed him particularly at the funeral of Brother Henry Soussman, not long ago. He's positively uncanny; alert, straight as an Indian, dapper as an ambassador to the Court of St. James. "Sprecc" has been on the retired list for seven or eight years, but he goes marching along in his seventies with his keen gray eyes as clear and alight with the joy of life as they were when we first met him, twenty-some years ago. The recipe for longevity must be a Sprecher family secret. D. C.'s brother, Theodore, who must be well into his eighties, hops around from state to state in the interests of the Masonic order. "Theod," by the by, was our first boss and started us on the electrical road when we were a kid of 15.

And that wasn't yesterday.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

The election of officers for the ensuing term was held on Friday evening, June 28, in the Labor Temple, Portland, Oreg. Due to the interest among the members concerning the men whom they wished to have as leaders there was a large group in attendance. It was especially noticed that many of the men from points outside of the city were there, some coming from as far as 50 miles. After the regular business meeting printed ballots were distributed and the vote cast. The successful candidates were L. D. Simpson, president; C. J. Scoville, vice president; Earl Culver, treasurer; R. I. Clayton, business manager; Dale Sigler, recording secretary. The three members-at-large for the executive board, H. Livingstone, Chester Chase, and William Johnson.

Delegates from our local to the Oregon State Federation of Labor convention held at Klamath Falls, Oreg., were J. Scott Milne, Fred Irwin, Bob Clayton, G. O. Hunter, Ed. Densmore. Scotty Milne is the international vice president representing this area, with headquarters in San Francisco, and prior to ascending to his present position he was business manager for our local. In conjunction with the convention was held the first business meeting of the Oregon State Association of Electrical Workers, a new organization comprising at the present time, representation from the majority of the locals in this state.

After long diligent efforts our business manager reports that the safety rules promulgated by us have been whipped into shape and are being turned over to the Oregon State Industrial Accident Commission, which commission will soon conduct a public hearing in connection with the rules. A great deal of work has been put into this effort on the part of the local to make more satisfactory safety conditions for the electrical workers in this state. It is hoped that the rules will become adopted, which will necessitate compliance by all utilities in Oregon.

At a recent meeting a suggestion was made that we have a picnic, not having had one for a long time, if ever, and after discussion it was decided that we have our picnic with Local No. 48, also of Portland. A committee was formed, consisting of Max Wagenknecht, Earl Culver and Bill Lank, and the committee commenced functioning at once. They learned that Local No. 48 had made arrangements to have the picnic at Viking Park, on the Sandy River and Base Line Road, and a tentative date was set

for August 18. So that's the place and the probable time. Let's all be there.

It takes a lot of courage to get up and stand before the local to read the mail, but you fellows throughout the country should have seen our own Dutch Lauderbach do that. Calm, cool, and with nary a hair out of place Dutch read the mail, that is, that which he wanted to read, the rest he just laid on the table.

ROY BERTRAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

On June 17, this local union held its bi-annual election, the results of which are as follows:

President, Charles Kilgore; vice president, Frank Reamer; recording secretary, A. H. Morrow (reelected); financial secretary, Jack Buser; treasurer, John Hocker (reelected); business manager, Charles R. Gerbig (reelected); executive board, Jack Buser, Ezra Bender, Frank Reamer, Joe Kaufold, Dexter McNeill, Loyd Zinn, C. G. Moore; examining board, Dexter McNeill, Frank Reamer, Jack Buser, Charles R. Gerbig, Charles Kilgore.

This is without question the ablest staff of officers L. U. No. 143 ever had and if given the proper cooperation and support will carry the banner of the I. B. E. W. a long way in this territory.

During the last two years we greatly increased our membership and obtained working agreements with shops we never were able to touch before. However, the progress was nearly all vertical. Now it remains to broaden it. One of our difficulties recently has been invasion of territory by other local members and I. O. organizers and until we get this cleaned up it will cause a lot of dissatisfaction.

The writer wishes to extend sincere thanks and appreciation both of Local Unions No. 3 and 26 for many favors shown us. Wishing the best of luck to the newly elected local union officers throughout the Brotherhood I say "Adios."

CLARK OF HARRISBURG,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Shaw once said, "There are two tragedies in life. One is not to get your heart's desire. The other is to get it." We have learned from experience and study how life has been improved through the mills of time by work, sacrifice and scientific ingenuity up until the present enlightenment, easing the burden of life, human suffering, and enhancing progress. But much more remains to be done, and as the old saying goes, if all do a little and have patience it won't be hard on any. All share alike in the accruing benefaction, and all should persevere accordingly, although it would be a great tragedy and, as well, a dreary old world, if merit brought no greater reward than the lack of it. Furthermore, we are morally bound to take care of the poor, sick and the weak, also amply provide for the incapacitated and the aged. We, to be beneficially situated and to enjoy life, must live, let live and help live in the present and try to keep abreast and in step with the times. Simms revealed that "Our true acquisitions lie only in our charities; we gain only as we give."

However, in contrast Emerson also said, "The law of nature is to do the things and you shall have the power, but they who do not the things have not the power." More so, we must be right and just in our claims and inclinations. Not like Hitler, Mussolini or Stalin. We must under all circumstances protect our great democratic way of life and

constitutional well-being, God, country and home.

Locally: Our economic community life is largely dependent upon the production and sales of anthracite coal, which is the most economical and unfailing fuel and a basic national industry, and which is also the trade barometer in our region. Anthracite seems to be in greater demand just now as a result of our national defense preparation, even in the off-season summer months, while the harvesting period and the cold weather may be expected to bring their usual seasonal rise.

Therefore, from all indications it appears that the electrical business here, employment in particular, has greatly improved since my last month's letter to the JOURNAL and all our boys at present are working. I hope and trust that business improvement in general and better days are in store.

Our local has completed arrangements for a field day outing of sports, games and regular fun and merriment, coupled with a clam bake out along the old Hazleton highway Saturday July 27, and everything indicates a good time for all who attend.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Introducing Local Union No. B-212's new, and hoping to be a good, press secretary. In our election the past June 28 our changes of officers resulted in the following: New president, Frank Guy—a new term for a real veteran and former president, and this race was a tight, three-cornered one; vice president was unopposed. Our business representative, Harry Williams, did such a grand job from June, 1938, to June, 1940, that no one in B-212 wanted a new man, so he also was unopposed. The old recording secretary, William Vanderbank, was reelected by one vote over a former recording secretary, Elmer J. Rabanus. Frank Burkhardt was reelected as treasurer after an absence of two years. And now, after about 30 years of service, our financial secretary, Arthur Leibenrood, bowed out to a grand fellow, John Brennan (a new papa recently).

We all know John will succeed and everyone is with him, and the entire local wishes Arthur good luck and best wishes for his future. Our new executive board consists of two holdovers—Dan Johnson and Lee Ober—and two newcomers; both are freshmen politically, but good men. Our new examining board consists of B. Jansen and J. Hasselberger, both holdovers, and one new man, Elmer J. Bollman, one of our best sign men in this locality.

So much for politics; but for hot stuff Cincinnati is tops right now. The weather the last week has hovered between 93 to 99 degrees—tough sleeping at night. Then our Cincy Reds are going to town as you may possibly know. But, oh! boy! Are we justly proud of our own I. B. E. W. ball team. Our team led the league after the regular season just closed and we can see no reason or teams that should beat us when we play the other divisions for the championship.

We are deeply sorrowful to report the passing away of Thomas Loring, Sr., (I. O.) and Howard Schmidt (B-212). Our heartfelt sympathies to the loved ones they left behind. We console ourselves they are not far away but just asleep, and rid of all earthly pains.

To the boys up in Hoboken and Belleville, N. J., we have one of our grand boys, Raymond J. Hauck, representing a large Cincinnati contractor, The Beltz-Hoover Electric Co., on a job in Belleville, N. J. You

boys up there will find "Ray", as we all call him, a grand foreman, but better than that, a swell guy on top of it. Watch him, boys, he'll take you in a pinochle game. All of us, particularly the writer, wish you the best of the better things, Ray, old top. Till the next issue then, au revoir!

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

It being some time since we have made our contribution to the JOURNAL, we are in hope that the Brotherhood will not think us waning in interest. Our local union and the Brothers in our jurisdiction hope to be able to report a pleasant and successful outing of electrical workers which is being organized to take place in the near future. Place and date yet to be determined, and we hope that our members will get behind this move in a solid body and make it 1,000 strong and a day to be long remembered. Our families will know each other better and a better social understanding be encouraged among men of the electrical trade. We hope that all electrical workers will feel welcome to join in on this outing whether members of L. U. No. 213 or not, as this will be our best booster among those who do not really understand our ideal of fighting for the rights of labor as a bargaining agent. Especially at this time of stress when our powers seem to be waning so rapidly towards the destruction of all our social freedom.

Our forefathers for generations behind us worked and died to build up a security for all wage earners. Though they fell in battle before their goal was reached, it is our duty to keep up this fight by doing all in our power to down the enemy of our freedom. This great struggle is of such a gigantic nature it is hard to decide our best route to travel, but let us work hard to rid our organization of those who would destroy our mansions of liberty and freedom. Let not the few who might think and act in a belligerent way tear down that which has taken so many lifetimes to build up. And now that Nazism and other isms are getting such a hold on the world it is the duty of every liberty-loving man or woman to fight to the last for the social security of our boys and girls who will take up the battles when we are no more.

Some might think that the recent action taken by the A. F. of L. is somewhat contrary to the principles of organized labor, as labor organizations have always been considered neutral in denomination of factional matters and have always been firm in protection of the religious or civil liberties of their members. Yet we cannot sit idle when the few are trying to guide the destinies of organized labor into the path of disruption and financial destruction of all that has been gained in the past half century and we can only hope for a more united Brotherhood for the action taken by the Federation.

Work in this part of the Dominion has improved some but not as was expected as we have some of our members idle and some working only part time yet we are looking forward to an improvement in the activities

at ship yards, airplane factories and other branches of war supplies and here is hoping that this will come about before it is too late to save our country from the enemy that is throwing such a dark cloud over democracy.

I have been requested to inform the Brothers south of the line who are sympathetic to the part Canada is taking in the great struggle in Europe, they can do a great part at a good profit by the purchase of Canadian war bonds. These bonds are made quite attractive for the wage earner and are issued in any amount, from \$5 to \$500 at 3 per cent and at a substantial discount, \$5 for \$4, \$100 for \$80, etc. Making these bonds very attractive for our American cousins who would receive the benefit of the premium on U. S. currency. These bonds mature in seven years. All information re these bonds may be had by applying to any chartered bank in Canada or the Department of National Defense, Ottawa.

Now rest his head upon the lap of Earth.

Humble, fair, sincere, from an humble birth,

Small was his bounty in worldly wealth,

He gave to labor his all, his health.

It is my sad duty to give to the Brotherhood, through our JOURNAL, an account of the life's work of our late Brother, E. H. Morrison.

Initiated by L. U. No. 213, December, 1901. Elected business manager and financial secretary November, 1914, which office he held continuously until June, 1939. When first elected to office our local was in serious financial difficulties since the construction boom which had been experienced the past five years had ceased and members had drifted to other parts, together with members of the then inside Local No. 62. His efforts brought about the amalgamation of these two locals. Not being content with this success he went to the West Kootenay with a determination of organizing that district. Here he met with a strong opposition and serious inconvenience even to the denial of hotel accommodation, but his mind was set on organizing this district, which he accomplished.

In 1917 and 1918 he was successful in getting a closed shop with the B. C. Telephone Co. and was instrumental in getting a blanket agreement for all building trades in ship yards. He took the local case successfully through the courts when our charter was suspended in 1921. Twice he represented our local on arbitration boards and was able to obtain a majority ruling. He fought the inside contractors license through representation to British Columbia government successfully. He was always active in the Trades Council and Building Trades, which organization he served as president. Through his untiring efforts our present labor hall was purchased, No. 213 being a large shareholder. Our present agreement we now enjoy we owe to his efforts. He was always willing and ready, night or day, to tackle any problem which confronted organized labor, which through his passing has lost a most earnest and sincere friend.

F. LOONEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.

Editor:

On June 26 election of officers was held, resulting as follows: Arthur Barnes, president; Alfred Curtis, vice president; Manfred Bergquist, recording secretary; Arthur Spencer, financial secretary; James Flynn, treasurer, Herbert Ferris, business manager. The executive board consists of Wilfred Lindsay and Fred Krause; examining board, Fred Krause and David Powers. The auditors are

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**



Old timers who worked in Toledo will recognize the men in this picture. It's the membership of L. U. No. 245 as they looked in 1921.

Wilfred Lindsay, David Powers and Edwin Karlson.

Some good news came our way last week when some of our boys received notice to go to work at the new dog track being erected in Raynham. It is a rush job due to be completed within three weeks.

The boys are now looking forward to their annual picnic which is to be held in the near future.

TED POWERS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Now that the two national conventions are over and both parties determined to place their man in the White House, it doesn't look as if there will be any "For Rent" sign on the front door for at least another four years, for labor's godfather was successfully nominated, which means a potential election.

If the gas that was wasted at these two conventions could have been metered or piped to the poorer districts, it would make more warm hearts than any other way. More mud was slung at Philadelphia and Chicago than was handled in the building of Boulder Dam.

Now that it is practically over, all but the shouting in November, let us settle down to another four years of work with Roosevelt, a very capable captain for our ship of state, with eight years' experience navigating and never a shipwreck or an abandon-ship order.

Louis Shertinger, our Voice of Experience in the trouble department, recently showed me his initiation card which takes one back 26 years ago. Louis was first initiated at Cheyenne, Wyo., in May, 1914, and has remained in good standing since. A mighty good record. Another old timer here is Fred Madden, recently appointed superintendent of the police and fire alarm division of the city. Congratulations, Fred, on your new assignment. You are one of a few left in that department who has seen the possibilities and advantages of being a member of an organization, and I think that we should try to show the too many ex-members over there that what has been good for you wouldn't hurt them a bit. Those boys were proud at one time to exhibit the button of the I. B. E. W. on their hats and will again, I'm sure. They are not lost to the cause and can be reunited if the powers that be will it so.

It was my pleasure recently to see and talk to our retired Brother St. Denis at a banquet given to retired Captain Pecord of the fire department. Also stopped in to see Hank Tansley. The rest is doing them both worlds of good.

Again this month it is my sorrowful duty as press secretary to write obituaries for two of our good members who have fallen by the wayside from the ranks of the living, Brothers R. K. Hunter and William Mayo. Both of the Brothers were called very suddenly. Brother Hunter, after finishing his day's work, started for home but the old pump stopped soon after leaving the plant and he was found dead a short distance away by Brother Elmer Becker. He was rushed to the hospital with Brother George Maiberger administering resuscitation all the way but to no avail. Bob had gone to his reward. Had Bob lived one more day he would have completed 22 years with the Toledo Edison Company. Another Brother with long years of service to his credit is William Mayo, a cable splicer for the city, who died recently. My sympathy as well as that of the entire local goes to the family and many friends of these two Brothers. (See obituaries.)

On a recent week-end I visited Wrightman's Grove, a summer resort, on Sandusky Bay. Harold Keffe wasn't at home so I went to the Tony Dennis boathouse where they furnish towing service. The tow boat worked swell going out the four miles but on the return, no spark. The result, a four-mile row for yours truly, several blisters per mile and no fish.

Toledo recently was visited by a very prominent resident of Kansas City, Brother Hopkins, whose home is in Maumee, Ohio, but who now resides in that beautiful city on the Mississippi, who was here for a few days. Sorry I missed you, "Sis," come again.

Brother Harley Westfall, who until recently resided at 2428 Evans Street, has taken up his residence at 3346 Glenwood Avenue. Mailing clerk will please take notice. Thank you.

Among the new foremen are listed the names of Nelson Sass and Henry Schomberg. What's that? Yes, that's the same man. He was on the Mexican Border in 1916-17. Didn't he ever tell you about it? Well, ask him about it some rainy day. Also ask him about the screen door, the swimming sharks,

and the succotash. That will be enough for one rainy day.

Several of our neighboring Michigan cities were unofficially visited by one of our leading citizens recently while on a vacation. Brother Bruner, while traveling incognito and unannounced by the Chamber of Commerce, recently visited such cities as: Ann Arbor, Jackson, Hudson, Hillsdale and Lulu; not to mention Monroe and Ottawa Lake, all in two weeks. Some trip, Marvin!

Somewhere in this issue I hope to have published a picture taken in 1921. Several of these men have passed on but all can be recognized by those who knew them and have since gone elsewhere.

Labor Day will soon be here and I am looking forward for the parade. That is the only time that we really get together anymore since we are not allowed to have annual parties as a group.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Every member will recognize that efficient performance of business is seriously handicapped when the average attendance at local meetings amounts to only 15 or 20 per cent of the membership.

Your local needs the benefit of your presence to get your ideas on business being transacted as well as approval. You need the local at other times beside wage conferences. Are you acquainted with what is being done at the meetings now? The only way to get all the information is to be there and take part.

Are you personally cooperating in assembling vital data on your job that will be essential for any progress at the next wage conference? Are you listing complaints that may occur and submitting them to your shop steward for adjustment? Do you pay your dues promptly? Do you know that the local is subject to a \$25 fine every time our check to the International Office fails to be sent in by the tenth of the month?

Do you know that the hardest task humans are called on to perform is to keep their mind and attention on one subject long enough to get something accomplished? How much harder is it to keep group interest

and attention focused on a single subject until it is satisfactorily completed?

Do you know that the greater burden of your local's business, plans for betterment, gathering data for your benefit, etc., is being carried by the members you were pleased to elect or appoint in the various local offices? Do you realize these men serve without pay and contribute a very sizable portion of their personal time as well as dues to the local?

Do you know that officers are compelled to attend meetings regularly or relinquish their positions? Is there any good reason why individual members should not be required to do the same?

Do you know what a "Fifth Columnist" is? His job is essentially treason. He must be on the inside to perform his appointed duties. It is his job to weaken prospective victims of countries who aim to control the world by force. When the time is ripe he is finally the man who opens the back door and lets the invader over-run the country.

These agents get in their work in many ways. By blowing up airports, power plants, canals, etc.? No, that is war tactics and would immediately put the victim on guard. Their method is much simpler and safer personally and more viciously certain to succeed when time comes.

They hammer it in day after day that "we are in no danger." Our country is too big to become a victim of an invader. Our great wealth and resources would make such an idea ridiculous. No mention is made that victims who have grown fat and careless in their wealth and fancied security have always been the favorite prey of cutthroats and thieves.

They continuously preach and teach that we are secure; don't waste money on preparing, don't build any guns, tanks or battle-ships. Let's spend money on peaceful things for our people to enjoy.

Make no mistake, that type of Fifth Columnist is far more effective than any bomb-toter and just as dangerous as a rattlesnake in bed.

Such tactics practically chloroformed present day European victims into a pleasant but disastrous sense of security; even with feverish preparation going on right under their noses they failed to see or act until too late to be offered as a sacrifice to the God of War.

Think! Are you becoming a Fifth Columnist in your local? Do you endorse and silently or aloud preach inaction or nonpreparedness by failure to attend meetings, won't serve on committees, always criticize the work that is accomplished but never offer any constructive ideas?

Today this country needs the very closest cooperation between its government, industry, capital and labor to carry out its projected plans with extreme speed and efficiency. Any weakness in any of its groups will have a telling effect on final results.

Mass strength must begin in small units assembled into continuously larger units for effective operation on mass problems. Individual members should cooperate fully with their attendance and participation in local affairs, which in turn may cooperate with the larger bodies higher up and with telling effect.

Don't be a Fifth Columnist! Support your local.

T. E. MILLER,

President.

J. W. HUNT,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

We are in the "tropics" now, and I do mean tropics. 'Most every job down here at

this time of the year reminds one of the sights one would see on one of the ancient galley ships, with the bare brown backs and the handkerchief-tied brows, for that is the fashion of dress of most of our workers here at this time. We of course are experiencing "unusual weather" for this time of the year, but at least we have cool nights, and our "ole swimming hole" (the Atlantic Ocean) for a refreshing dip.

We just completed our regular election of officers. By unanimous vote of a goodly number of our membership present, all the officers were reelected, and 'most all the committee members were reappointed for the next two years. We were very fortunate to have, by chance, International Vice President Barker at our last meeting, who conducted the installation ceremony, with a word or two of good advice and wise counsel, to both the officers and members. Brother R. L. Rice, our treasurer, was commended very highly for his efficient and competent services in handling this most important office continuously since 1924.

Florida state building permits show a \$1,750,000 gain over May of 1939 and May sales of independent retail stores show an increase of 5.6 per cent in West Palm Beach. We have had a fair share of new building, and most of our members have been receiving at least part time.

Fireworks ban makes celebration of Fourth a very quiet affair here. The celebration of the Fourth began Wednesday night when organized labor of Palm Beach County put on its "Victory Dance" in the ballroom of the Labor Temple. Many of the members and their families were present and renewed acquaintances with friends of the past. Several political friends of labor were present at the dance and although no speeches were made, they did express appreciation of the support and friendship of organized labor.

Parades, picnics and nation-wide celebration are the order of the day on Labor Day. This truly American holiday was established in 1884 and dedicated to labor the country over. The United States was the first nation to officially set aside Labor Day as a holiday for everyone. Let me quote in part of an editorial in a local paper on "Labor Day."

"Labor needs no tribute for its contribution to the building of this nation. Its deeds speak for it. For labor is the great common people who have felled the forests, hewed the stones, built the rails and the highways, reared our buildings. Labor is the mass upon whom all government, all our civilization, all our progress is predicated. In the measure that American labor has been great so has this republic achieved greatness.

"The United States, however, does well to stop once a year to honor the brain and the brawn that ask no other distinction than that of being the laboring class. For labor is the heart and soul of the country—without it through all our history there could have been no United States, no great democracy where all men are born free and equal.

"Labor Day emphasizes the tremendous progress which the working class has made here since the first trade unions were formed. Much of the improvement of the lot of labor must be directly attributed to these organizations.

"Mistakes have been made—and labor will be the first to admit them. But there is no escaping the fact that the labor movement

in this country has been equally as beneficial to the country as a whole as to labor itself." So as the late William J. Bryan said in a speech some 22 years ago, "The time is coming when you can no longer press a crown of thorns on the brow of labor, or crucify man upon a cross of gold!" We will endeavor to carry on.

Signs of the Times

Treason at its rottenest: Members of an inferior race, given advantages they could find nowhere else, abusing liberty to deliver America to a Russian master.

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER,

Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

First of all let me start off with the results of our bi-annual election for the various offices of the local. After all the smoke and talk and various issues dragged out pro and con, the outcome of the voting resulted as follows: President, Harry Bitner; vice president, "Dick" Gammage; executive board, Chris. Fagan, Clarence Grimm, Emil Stillwrecht; recording secretary, Ed Foerster; financial secretary, Ray Murdock; treasurer, Jimmy Elder, Jr.; business manager, Fred Hatcher.

I am very glad that the election is over. Now we can all get our individual shoulders to the wheel and push our local ahead. To the new officers and the old, I for one will back you for the benefit of Local 349 and our Brotherhood. Here is wishing for a happy and successful administration.

One unique and novel feature of the election was that our election board, Brothers Stevens and Wallace, managed to finagle two voting machines from our county officials and it made all the difference in the world to effectuate a quick and orderly election.

Work has been fair in this locality with part time for most of the boys, but we still have the usual summer problem of a slack to take up and some of the boys loafing. If and when the fall building starts they will go to work first.

BENJAMIN MARKS,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 363, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.

Editor:

The big news at this moment is that the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has been drafted for a third term, more or less upsetting a lot of tradition and other bunk. Since George Washington refused a third term, to mention such for any past President was considered un-patriotic, treasonable and what not. The fact remains that never was there a man in the Chief Executive's office who made himself so worthy of consideration for a third term by his achievements of two prior terms of office.

To me the nomination seems proper. President Roosevelt has shown himself to be the greatest President this country has ever had, greater than Washington, Lincoln and the rest. There is a lot of sentiment attached to Washington and Lincoln, but what did they have to contend with, compared with the problems that have confronted Roosevelt during his time in office? And to top it off F. D. R. always came out on top.

The coming election will be a contest between the classes and the masses. The Republican candidate is a representative of the trusts and utilities, having himself come up from the common mass. But today he is a leader of the classes. On the other hand, Roosevelt, throughout his political career, has been one of the classes, an aristocrat whose



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. **\$1.50**

heart has been with the common people and above all who did not like the manner in which the wealthy minority were running things. He has proven himself to be a friend of labor, throughout his terms as governor of New York State and later as President of the United States. It has been at his suggestion and primarily through his personal efforts that we have secured the numerous labor reforms that have been forthcoming from the Democratic administration. To enumerate these blessings received would take more space than I am allotted in the pages of the JOURNAL; however, I will only mention the Social Security Act, which was a forerunner of all unemployment insurance laws; and the Wagner Labor Act. Also the war that has been waged on unemployment, which was widespread at the time this administration came into office; since that time some nine million people have secured regular employment in private enterprise. Among these are the vast number of workers in the distilling and brewing industry who were put back to work by the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, another Roosevelt reform.

As far as I can gather from Mr. Willkie's record, he is against these powers placed in the hand of labor. For example, he fought the T. V. A. on behalf of the Commonwealth & Southern power holding company. However, he did arrange for the sale of a slice of the Commonwealth & Southern property, for over 40 per cent in excess of what T. V. A. originally offered. I am led to believe that if Willkie is elected he will continue to fight on behalf of his first love, the utilities and the classes.

I see where Rockland County's Jim Farley was in the running at the convention. However, if he had been nominated the Democratic candidate, he would not have carried his own county here at home, because as far as labor is concerned, Jim Farley is through, after some of the things his machine has pulled here to the detriment of union labor. Jim knows it, too, because he has resigned as national chairman of the Democratic party. His chief henchman, Raymond Fisher, who made the seconding speech for Farley at Chicago, seems to think also that he is washed up politically after the beating we gave his ticket in the last election. This same Mr. Fisher, who was county Democratic chairman, made the crack that he did not need the support of organized labor, and continued to ignore the Building and Construction Trades Council protests against the setups of the WPA, Re-employment Service and the allotment of PWA funds and projects. When the votes were counted last fall the Democrats were swept out of office and labor had secured their revenge. A gesture was made to restore peace by the higher ups, the local WPA administrator was fired the day after election, but the damage had been done, so accordingly Mr. Fisher resigned as chairman and now Farley follows suit.

The news of the month is the appointment of our own Dan Tracy by President Roosevelt to the post of Assistant Secretary of Labor. This is indeed a tribute not only to Brother Tracy but to the I. B. E. W. as well. It is indeed an honor to have our international president chosen to represent labor at this critical time. Local No. 363 joins with me in extending to Brother Tracy our congratulations and sincere best wishes on the eve of his retirement as international president. The position left open by Dan Tracy's resignation is one of great responsibility, especially at this particular time. We hope that careful consideration is given to the task of choosing a successor, and a man of equal ability and capable of filling this re-

sponsible office is chosen. Greetings, to President Tracy's successor whosoever he may be.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 365, NORRIS, TENN.

Editor:

Local Union No. 365 is not often heard from. So with approval I am taking it on myself to see that we are heard from this once.

We just held our election of officers. The new officers are: President, L. B. Hunley; vice president, C. O. Jones; financial secretary, W. L. Fulton (reelected); recording secretary, C. T. Rhyne; treasurer, C. H. Russell. Our panel members are George Cloud and Clyde Russell. They just returned from a panel meeting in Paducah, Ky.

I should like to say here that our retiring officers should receive a big hand for their tireless efforts put forth for the advancement of our local. They, without fail, attended every meeting when humanly possible, even when the membership was lagging in attendance. But we hope to overcome this lagging soon. Our attendance is not as it should be, but I feel that the boys here see the need of attending to ever accomplish what our meetings are intended for. This is extremely important in our local as we enjoy a mixed local of linemen, electrical operators, electricians, and apprentices in these crafts. Therefore many problems arise. To fully cope with these problems all men in these crafts should be present so as to get each and every member's viewpoint.

At this writing I do not know of any member being sick, I am glad to report. In the June issue of the WORKER I read Brother J. U. Strickland, of Local No. 558, is able to be up and out, and we are glad to hear of this, and we send him best wishes.

Fifteen months ago, when I transferred to Norris we only had about 35 members. Now we have 73 members, so you see we are coming right along. We are small in numbers, but our spirit makes up for that.

In the June issue of the WORKER there is a good picture of Norris Dam under construction, drawn by Paul Sample. This should be of interest to our members here. By the way, every member of the I. B. E. W. should read page 305 of the June issue. We receive the Radio and Electrical Union News here. It carries some fine articles and shows progress of the I. B. E. W. The June issue also carries a short article on T. V. A. and should be read by our members here as practically all of our members are T. V. A. employees.

Just recently several of our good members were transferred, Brothers George Cloud, Jack Webb and Ezra Oaks, to Hiwassee Dam, N. C. William Alley went to Chickamauga Dam, Tennessee, and also W. H. Moore, and C. C. Davis. Chickamauga also received a nice gain at our loss, a real fighter for union labor, Clyde Bertram. We hate to lose these men and they have a hearty welcome back anytime.

There is needed in our midst a campaign to stress to our members the need to purchase more union made products. I believe when you do this it always comes back home.

*"Always if it is union made
It is worth the price you paid."*

C. H. DUNAGAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

It is with a great deal of pride that we learn of the additional honor being bestowed on our international president, Brother

Tracy. We wish to congratulate him most heartily. My most hearty congratulations to our international secretary also for editing a first class publication in such able manner. You have both given the entire membership something to shoot at by way of setting a splendid example.

Some of our disgruntled bigwigs in venting their ire refer to "a bunch of politicians in Washington" when speaking of our government. The point is, of course, to belittle the men who are duly elected by a majority of the citizenship and in whose hands the authority justly belongs, or to win favor for some selfish interest. In what other country in the world today is it possible for an individual to talk like that about their government without dire consequences? I am grateful that I have the privilege to live in that kind of country, not that we approve of slander, but because of the fact that a donkey that has no muzzle will always announce his whereabouts.

The man who exercises his lungs finding faults is not a real menace; a nuisance, perhaps, but nothing more. The real menace is the more subtle person who does his deadly work while agreeing with you that everything is hotsy-totsy. However, a free people seem to have a way of sensing traitors, somehow they give themselves away. The only trouble is that when caught we have no penalty that fits the crime unless we be actually at war. Now it seems that an agent for a foreign power who by violence attempts to overthrow the government of the country where he resides, this person by his action has declared war and should be treated as a wartime spy and handled by military court. The certainty of a meeting with a firing squad would make subversive activity less desirable to the type of rat who, as a rule, caters to this form of criminality. In line with our preparedness program, laws with teeth for peacetime traitors should speedily be enacted.

Some paid propaganda writer recently stated that labor was the only group which would not go down the line with the government on the preparedness program. I can think of nothing more unfair or untrue than such a statement. To enter a formal denial, however, would be to credit such slander with importance it does not deserve. However, there are those even in our enlightened country, who would use a national emergency as a smoke screen to ruthlessly eliminate the things that labor has fought so long and hard to accomplish. So it behooves us as laboring men to give unstinted support to our constituted government; to keep a cool head and meet our enemies with a solid patriotic front that no sordid propaganda can possibly harm. Our country needs us; let us serve it with that true devotion found only among free people. "God bless America."

WILLIAM CARLSON,
President.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Since last writing the weather man has been treating us to some extra nice weather. Ideal summer conditions prevail here, placing our island summers in an ideal category, not too hot, yet steady sunshine varied with just the right amount of thunder showers to aid the gardener, and apart from active and inquisitive mosquitoes no bane exists.

Everyone is busy and Newfoundland summer time affords ample opportunity for everything but sleep. Well, we imitate the birds, up before sunrise and abed two jumps ahead of the next dawn.

We could ramble on indefinitely on this subject but as we are endeavoring to make this a news letter we cannot conscientiously substitute rhapsodies for copy even if news is not on tap.

All the boys are in good health and spirits and the major activity after hours is the preparation for the Labor Day parade. Labor Day this year will be devoted to patriotic ends and all hands are doing their bit to make it a success. Our float is the scene of much bustle and hard work and we trust that our next communique will be a larger issue on this account.

We have quite a few visitors from Canada to give us a helping hand in our track, boxing and kindred events and we anticipate a very good day.

In the hope of a longer epistle in the next JOURNAL we extend heartiest good wishes to all.

RONALD GRIFFIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 546, AURORA, ILL.

Editor:

Organized labor, and the electrical workers especially, can be proud of the man recently appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States.

In Brother Dan W. Tracy labor has a direct outlet for the voice of the wage-earner. His broad-minded ability is well known, and if the hoodlum element could be eliminated, allowing organized labor to have a united front, we should have a bright future.

Congratulations to Brother Tracy, and to Brother G. M. Bugniet for his reappointment to the advisory council for the Social Security Board.

On July 19 we had our first picnic. Judging from the favorable comment I could not decide just yet whether to insert annual, monthly or weekly between the words "first" and "picnic." The question of the day is, "When is the next one?"

After washing off the perspiration and grease (you can laugh now), we assembled in a large screened cottage to have a most delicious fish dinner. Seeing the 30 men put 20 pounds of boneless perch and 10 pounds of beef away I now know why General Chairman Elliott has been urged to get us a raise.

We held a short meeting after the meal and then drew straws to do the K. P. work. We had two visiting machinists who, with four of our electricians, were the unlucky guys. The rest of us indulged in a ball game. I will not tell which team won but I think the turning point of the game was in the first inning when Dean threw too many nothing balls. I think he was miscast as a pitcher for on taking over the hot corner he showed his true worth, making several spectacular plays.

Cards and cooling beverages were then enjoyed till the wee hours of the morning.

To the chairman of the picnic committee, Brother Carl Jungels, goes the credit for a very successful picnic. It would be a good motion to elect Carl as permanent chairman in charge of entertainment.

In conclusion, instead of singing, "What's the Matter With Me?" why not, "What's the matter with System Council No. 16?" Putting one little word after another should be easy enough for someone in each of our locals. Why not, "Once in a While?"

M. A. CASANOVA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

In view of the nearness of our state primary election (August 26) it is timely to again take up the matter of the Central Valley Project. This is of such vital concern to the people of the state in general and the electrical workers in particular, that no opportunity should be neglected to impart the essential facts.

The needs of the people have been so completely ignored in this matter, as in others, by a reactionary majority which dominates our state senate and assembly, that it is necessary to speak of them.

Governor Olson again asked the legislature, at the second special session in May (of this year), to pass the necessary legislation which would permit the issuance of "revenue" bonds and thereby facilitate the utilization of electrical energy from the Shasta Project.

The federal government will complete this dam within the next four years, and while it may be presumed that there is no hurry, as a matter of fact, the time is all too short. Public ownership districts must be formed, the inevitable legal obstacles removed; a vast network built, in order to make available to the farms, homes, factories and towns of the large area in northern California, this power at the lowest possible level, rates which are possible only under public ownership.

All this takes time. Work on the distribution system should be under way now. The bill designed to get this work started was killed in committee and thus kept out of open debate on the floor of the legislature. The killing of liberal bills in committee is a general practice of reactionary legislators. If a bill can be killed in committee then it does not reach the floor for open debate and a public vote; so the people in any legislative district do not know how their representative voted. This clever device keeps reactionary legislators in office for years, posing as liberals while engaged in sabotaging progressive legislation.

As has been stated in a previous letter, L. U. No. 595 is on record as endorsing Governor Olson's recommendation for a \$50,000,000 "revenue" bond issue for a state-owned distribution system to "retail" the output of the Shasta Project. The federal government does not do this and unless the state does, a private monopoly will get it for their own profit.

Also, it should be kept in mind, that "revenue" bonds are not a lien on private property, but are paid for, interest and principal, out of the proceeds of the project. This should remove the objections the general public so often has to the issuance of bonds. An outstanding example of this is our San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, which cost, in round figures, about \$80,000,000, supplied by the federal government, against "revenue" bonds. When the bridge was opened for traffic in the fall of 1936 the toll was fixed at 50 cents per machine, that amount being figured as necessary for interest, operating costs and retirement of the bonds. By successive steps the toll has been reduced, until today it is only 25 cents per machine and five passengers. It is generally agreed that the bridge is a financial success and meets a social and economic necessity. How much more certain of success then, to have the state take

over the distributing of the output of the Shasta Project, for cheap electricity is an even greater need today than fast and cheap transportation, and would therefore be a sound financial undertaking.

As stated in the opening of this letter, we as electrical workers have a large stake in this matter, both as consumers and as workers in the electrical industry. We should thoroughly inform ourselves and all others whom we can contact, as to the qualifications and background of the legislators we will vote for at the primary election August 26 and the general election November 5, who will represent us at Sacramento for the next two years.

Greater than ever before is the need today of an alert citizenship who will elect legislators of high caliber to represent the people wisely and honestly, if we are to retain "true" democracy here in America, in the face of a world upheaval, caused by intolerant economic and social conditions.

AUGUST GERARD,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Election is over and there were no battles to be fought out as the local was well satisfied with the officers who have served them for the last term, and most of them were reelected. The installation was held at our last meeting on July 2. Those installed were: President, Al Silva; vice president, R. Condrin; recording secretary, J. Brown; financial secretary, J. P. Crown; business manager, J. P. Crown. The executive board, Al Silva, R. Condrin, J. Van Winkle, Frank Bouret and J. Brown.

Those appointed as delegates to the Building and Construction Trades Council were J. P. Crown, P. C. MacKay, Ray Frey, Al Cameron and Robert Klose. For the Central Labor Council, Brothers Crown, Cobb and Mullins. For the Metal Trades Council, Brothers Crown and Lambert. Press secretary, P. C. MacKay.

Following the meeting refreshments were served by a live committee and all enjoyed the evening.

Brother Crown announced the signing of a new agreement with the Portland Cement Company.

We have been having a little trouble with the members of a nearby local installing music boxes in the restaurants and cafes on the peninsula. They try to slip in and do this work without reporting in and usually bring a non-union man or two with them, but they always get caught. We have caught a number of the members of this nearby local and so far none of them have been able to get away with it.

Local No. 6 of the American Federation of Musicians is trying to put over a claim for jurisdiction over the operation of centrally controlled music machines. Their claim is that the central station must be operated by a musician, but we claim jurisdiction on the grounds that it is an electrically operating station and as such belongs to us.

A musician knows nothing about the operation or mechanics of such a station. All he knows how to do would be to change records when necessary. They and the I. A. T. S. E. are trying to grab all the work that belongs to others. The I. A. T. S. E. have tried to grab all of our electrical work and now the painters are protesting and trying to get the agreement with certain theaters in the San Francisco Bay District and have proved that the I. A. T. S. E. has been doing all the painting in these theaters.

It is a well-known fact that whenever a musician can get a chance to stab another

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

\$9.00

craft he is quick to do it and the I. A. T. S. E. are following in their footsteps. We here in San Mateo County have been able to beat the I. A. T. S. E. on every attempt they have made to get our work and we will continue to fight for our rights as long as they try to claim our work.

The time is short and if I get this in before the deadline I will have to close.

P. C. MacKAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello everybody! Back again! For the benefit of all the boys who have joined the old I. B. E. W. in the last year or so, I am sure that these members would like to know something of the electrical boys in the railroad shops and how they conduct their business. To be very frank with you, from the very start, the electrical department in the railroad shops will never be able to bloom out, like the rest of the electrical industry, until they divorce themselves from the rest of the shop crafts that are now holding them back. There is no comparison between the electrical workers and the other allied crafts. Our skill, and the cost of educating the electrical workers, is far superior to the rest, but yet the rates are all the same, which is a sad mistake. If our department could negotiate separately, I'm sure we could come out on the big end, but as long as you have dead timber hanging on, you can not expect to get very far in securing better conditions, and more money for your men.

Now what happens at a convention of all the shop crafts, where they meet to discuss the conditions of their fellow workers? Our delegate has just returned from the convention and he gives us some of the events that happened in the week of June 3, 1940, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The first day each craft will meet separately to discuss their own affairs and get their business in order to present to the convention. I would like to say right here in our own department, while meeting separately, we tried to get the boys to go along in getting all of the cranesmen's rates alike, but due to a little indifference, and a little selfishness, and fear that they might endure a little hardship, they overruled it and the result will be, the rest will still be whatever they can get. This, gentlemen, is what we must not have in any organization. We must by all means, look on all the men in the electrical field, as your Brothers and as long as you stick together, you will naturally go forward.

Now back to the convention. We all have now assembled. Brother Dykes of the carmen takes the chair and immediately the fire works of all the different crafts begin to boom. Each delegate tries to put something over, good or bad, makes no difference what. And this is a sample, or example, of what the delegate will have to live through for a week.

One craft, gentlemen, will get up possibly with something good, and actually worked out to the last letter, that will be of real benefit to men. All of a sudden a delegate from another craft thinks he smells a mouse, jumps up and begins a bow-wow and tells the congregation that this will not help his craft, and the result is, a good bill goes in the waste box. This, my friends, will go on for several days until all are worn out, and ready to go home, and then they will finally get down to business and pass something that is absolutely worthless and means nothing to the men back home. So you see what I mean, you absolutely have not a chance as long as you are shackled to the other crafts.

The electrical men in the railroads have the widest field of any I know. In the old

days it was just headlight work, but today, my friends, it consists of practically the following equipment that they must maintain and repair: powerhouse, electric cranes, switchboard, dynamos, motors, elevators, signal system, Diesel locomotives, radios and boats. Does it take brains to do this, or just a strong back? It takes time, money and thought to prepare one's self to tackle the electrical job. But I am sorry to say, and I hate to admit, I do not see a chance in a million for the railroad electrical man, until he is free, absolutely free, so he can walk up and say, with a free will, and a clear conscience, I am worth more because my position proves it.

THE SENTINEL,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 654 lost a member in the death of Brother Herbert Borer, who passed from this life on June 1, 1940.

Brother Borer was our oldest member, as regards membership in the Brotherhood. He was initiated on October 30, 1906, and was in continuous good standing up until the time of his death. In former years Brother Borer was active in the affairs of L. U. No. B-98, and many of the members will recall some of his efforts in greatly assisting in organizing the elevator workers within the jurisdiction of L. U. No. B-98.

A record of 34 years of continuous membership as a member of the I. B. E. W. is one to be proud of.

On behalf of our local union, we extend our sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother. May their grief be assuaged in remembering the qualities that endeared him to them in life.

We were greatly pleased by the attitude of our members at our general meeting on June 27, 1940, in regard to Wilmington's difficulty.

Our membership, without a dissenting vote, pledged financial and moral aid and we propose to continue to do so as long as our neighboring local union needs our assistance.

Now that the two major political parties have selected their candidates for the Presidency of the United States, it behooves organized labor to weigh and analyze the situation very carefully from every angle.

Before many weeks have passed, political speechmaking will again replace many current radio programs; orators pro and con will give their reasons why we should cast our votes for one candidate and why we should not vote for the other.

Many of these speeches will have the ring of sincerity and truth; some, no doubt, will be ballyhoo, while others will attempt to throw up a smoke screen to hide the real issues. Let us hope that during the campaign both parties will at all times remember that office holders, regardless of position, are servants of the people, and that it is their sworn and solemn duty to serve our country and its citizens honestly and fearlessly for the best interests of the great majority.

No one can refute the fact that great strides forward have been made in the past seven years by organized labor, long strides that followed decades of plodding, struggle and sacrifice on the part of those who gave of their time, energy and ability in order that the workers should enjoy the fruits of their labor.

During the coming campaign we must not forget those who aided us in securing better economic working and social conditions, we must show the interest and ability to judge what is wheat and what is chaff, who and what is for our continued progress; who and what are seeking only to undermine and de-

stroy that which was so hard to build and attain.

We cannot allow organized labor to lose one single gain. We must protect our past accomplishments while continuing our program for still better standards.

The national defense program should have our unanimous support. It is necessary for our country to be prepared for any emergency. The peace that we wish to continue will only continue if we are prepared to protect it.

The United States is not large enough for any person or group not in full accord with our democratic form of government, so let us begin now to use the most extreme measures possible in dealing with such people who would attempt to destroy what our forebears have left us in trust.

The appointment of our international president, Dan W. Tracy, to the post of Assistant Secretary of Labor, is one that we are sure will meet with acclaim by the members of the I. B. E. W.

Brother Tracy has served the Brotherhood long and well, and as in the case of all of our executives, he has risen in the ranks by his determination and ability to serve organized labor. While losing our leader in one respect, we are confident of gaining a champion in another. Brother Tracy has our best wishes for his continued success. May he serve long and enjoy the health and strength necessary to carry on the duties of his official position.

Glad to read the letters from the correspondents supporting L. U. No. B-3 in their six-hour day, 30-hour week campaign. There is plenty of room in the JOURNAL for additional letters bearing on this subject. Local scribes and members should express their views by letters to the JOURNAL. The more letters, the more interest, the sooner the victory.

Remember, 30-hour week means approximately 25 per cent more Brothers employed. Think it over and do your part to make it come true.

Your correspondent is at present working in Washington, enjoying the hospitality of Local Union No. B-26. Washington has more beauty than any city we have ever visited. The park area along the historic Potomac River is a scene that will never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to have the opportunity to enjoy its beauty.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Brother R. S. Roseman, correspondent for L. U. No. B-28. "Rosey" shows the real spirit of Brotherhood and human kindness in person as he does in his interesting letters to the JOURNAL.

Brothers Wade and Williams, along with yours truly, propose to form the "Hill-Billy Entertainers," Wade on the banjo, Williams the jews-harp, and Doc the harmonica, solo numbers in voice by all.

Glad to learn L. U. No. 313 has all difficulties settled and is now "going to town."

Hear that Brothers Wheeler, Lucke, Graham and Lowry have "itchy feet." About time John Leisiuring set the date for his housewarming.

Best wishes to all our members and hopes of attending a meeting soon.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Local No. B-713 has been putting forth a great deal of effort during the past year trying to organize the amusement and coin vending machine industry, with the result that three firms employing approximately 500 persons have signed closed shop agree-

ments with our organization, and in our opinion several more are about ready to get in line. In the above mentioned agreements our members do all the work in connection with the production of amusement and coin vending machines.

We are at present trying to interest the employees of the Rockola and Seeburg Companies in organization, but with little success.

In regard to the Mills Novelty Company, we have a case filed against this company with the National Labor Relations Board and have about 18 affidavits alleging discrimination on account of union activity, but as yet have been unable to get action on the case. The Mills Novelty Company officials have refused to meet the officials of Local No. B-713, therefore up to this time we have had no chance to discuss matters with them. The attitude of the Mills Novelty Company towards organized labor can be plainly seen, and don't let anyone fool you about said attitude.

Please be guided by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL as to the fairness of employers in all lines, and results will be favorable to the members of our Brotherhood.

Our local, along with the machinists of Chicago, are having quite a battle with the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company. The Kellogg Company has been notoriously unfair to organized labor as far as their production and maintenance departments are concerned, and although we won an election giving us the bargaining rights, they stalled off negotiations until our members decided action was imperative. The majority of the employees refused to go through a picket line, which was established on June 26, and practically all of the key people are still refusing to pass through said line.

From the above, you will no doubt realize that Local B-713 is doing its share of organizing work, and we trust our efforts will meet with success.

Have just learned that we have a new international president. Best wishes to you, Mr. Brown.

JOHN F. SCHILT,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

I think the best way I could begin this article would be for me to address myself to the Brothers of our organization in the form of a question on "simple logic."

When students go to a university they should register, first of all, for a course in logic. Whether they choose to study law, medicine, or theology, logic is, so to say, the elementary branch of all science of learning. Most of our learned professors are prone to reason from the complex to the simple. I prefer to reason from the simple without going into the complex. Most of us have our mind's focus on world events and we are apt to forget what is going on in the good old U. S. A. Yes, Brothers, there is much food for thought. We are living in a changing world too complex for many of us. However some of us have learned to read between the lines and with the help of our Journals and labor press we are informed somewhat.

Nothing much has been said about the National Labor Relations Act by the monopoly press in the last few days. Let no one think that such silence is an indication that danger to the Labor Act is over with. Quite the contrary, the stiletto for its stabbing is being sharpened day by day.

This is being done, for one thing, by the intense lobbying in the Senate by the powerful Wall Street interests, notably the National Association of Manufacturers. The knife for the killing of the Act is also being prepared through the latest favorite

falsehood peddled in the monopoly press, the Popular Front program in France.

Why do we see such canards as this falsehood about the Popular Front being brought forward at this time? First, they help—if that is possible—to deflect public indignation from the real betrayers of the French people, the Municher manikins of the 200 rich families—who placed their interests at every step above the interests of the French Republic. Second, they are designed to weaken support for labor legislation in America.

Outstanding among such legislation is the Labor Act. Its death would open the way for a terrific onslaught on the whole labor movement. Wall Street hopes to bring about just such an outcome. Labor will have to be alert to defeat this carefully concocted scheme. Despite the quiet in the monopoly press, assert your determination that the Act shall not be destroyed. Strongly advise your United States Senators that their duty as representatives of the people is to vote against any amendment that would tend to cripple the present law.

Ruthless employers are using national defense as an excuse to knife labor standards, in defiance of President Roosevelt's assurances that labor's rights will be respected. From a recent statement by President John P. Coyne of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department it appears that complaints have come in from many local unions throughout the country that employers are seizing on the defense drive to whittle away labor's hard-won gains. President Coyne sent a letter to the Navy Department, protesting at what he termed a particularly flagrant case of exploitation at the Southeastern Naval Air Base, now under construction near Jacksonville, Fla., at a cost of \$12,000,000. Evidence is being gathered concerning the other instances of attacks on labor. Coyne said:

"Until recently work on a naval base was on a 40-hour week basis. It was being done by a group of contractors, some union and others non-union. An executive order came through to speed up construction by adopting a three-shift seven-day week schedule. This raised the workweek to 56 hours. Under all union agreements in Jacksonville, hours over 40 a week are paid time and one-half rates. However, non-union contractors, while putting their men on the 56-hour schedule, refused to pay more than straight time rates. Furthermore, they are not even giving their workers time off for lunch during each eight-hour shift."

Their alibi, he said, is that the law requires them to pay the prevailing hourly wage rate, but not any overtime scale, and that they don't have to give the men time to eat. Could you imagine that we have such ruthless employers in this democracy of ours? Of course our press is continually stressing about the Fifth Columnists. I just wonder who are the Fifth Columnists? This to me is simple logic; for while we are building our national defense, as we all agree we should, it must not be done at the expense of lowering our living standards.

W. S. MCGAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NOS. 817-859, NEW YORK CITY AND 589, JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.

Editor:

From time to time reading through the pages of our JOURNAL we find some highly interesting news items concerning the railroad branch of our Brotherhood. It is many long days since either of the three locals listed above ventured a word from the metropolitan area of New York; not because they have never had anything to report; on the contrary, things are always happening here,

and just to illustrate our point we desire to relate an outstanding event that occurred here in the early part of July.

We received word that International Vice President John J. Duffy would visit the city of New York during the week of July 8. Immediately plans were made to hold a joint meeting of Local No. 817, New York Central System; Local No. 859, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; and Local No. 589, Long Island Railroad, in the ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, on Thursday evening, July 11, in order that the membership would have the opportunity to meet their newly appointed vice president, Brother Duffy.

Despite the fact that we had that evening one of the worst electrical storms ever witnessed in this area, where all transportation was tied up, the attendance was remarkable. Such was the spirit of the membership assembled to greet our international vice president on his initial visit to us, in his new office. President T. A. Ayres of Local Union No. 859 presided over this splendid gathering, and in his very efficient manner called the meeting to order. He requested that the membership stand in tribute to the memory of the late departed Brother, C. J. McGlogan, international vice president in charge of railroads, for many years.

John J. McCullough, general chairman of the New York Central System, was called upon at this time to address the meeting and in a very capable manner he reviewed the progress made on railroads by organization in the past 20 years. Roy Westgard, international representative, followed with an interesting description of the hard work involved in promoting bona-fide organizations in company-union-dominated properties.

Charles J. Regan, general chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was the next speaker, who took for his topic the present negotiations being pursued to secure an annual two weeks' vacation with pay for railroad employees. Alfred S. Lawrence, general chairman of the Long Island Railroad, strongly urged the membership to actively participate in the progressive measures being sponsored to benefit labor, by our railway labor organizations, with particular reference to the legislative program in New York State.

By this time the meeting was in the mood to hear from International Vice President John J. Duffy, who was accorded a rising ovation upon being presented to the membership by Brother Ayres. It would require too much space to attempt to report on the enlightening address given by Brother Duffy; he handled all matters already discussed in a thorough manner, giving his pledge to keep the membership fully informed at all times and to stand ready to do his part in promoting the welfare of the electrical worker on railroads. Those of us who had the pleasure of listening to him felt that International President D. W. Tracy had given us a real leader in this man.

On Saturday evening, July 13, a dinner was given in honor of Brother Duffy by the joint executive boards of the three locals at the Commodore Hotel. Brother Michael Fox, president of Local Union No. 817, was toastmaster, and among the distinguished visitors gathered to honor Brother Duffy were Thomas Maddock, general chairman of the D., L. & W.; Gerald Duffy, business representative of Local Union No. B-3, who tendered the fraternal greetings to our group from his associates, together with all the general chairmen who had participated in the meeting of July 11, and many other prominent representatives of railroad locals.

An enjoyable evening was spent at which many views on current topics of value to



New York railroad locals welcome their new leader. International Vice President J. J. Duffy, at a joint meeting sponsored by Locals 817, 859 and 589.

our Brotherhood were discussed, with lots of entertainment, and the climax of the evening was reached when International Vice President Duffy was presented with a gavel as a symbol of his authority over the railroad electrical workers.

We are all agreed that a better understanding of each other's problems resulted from the visit John J. Duffy had to the city of New York and sincerely trust that he will visit us many times in the near future. We wish him every success in his office of international vice president.

M. Fox,
Secretary, Joint Committee.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO Editor:

Having missed a month on reporting, a double dose must be in order to catch up. So far we are having the usual shut downs at the end of the month. Why we have them is difficult to understand. We read of the billions of dollars in war orders and production plants, increased car loadings, more men being recalled from WPA back to their own lines of work, etc., yet it does not help the railroad worker to get a straight month's work in, to enable him to straighten up his financial affairs from repeated layoffs. In June we worked 120 hours, in July 144 hours, on the basis of 86 cents an hour for mechanics—you can see how much we have to pay our way here in Collinwood. Of course we will hear the cry, "Well, you are lucky to get that."

Herewith are a few items that our representatives should take up. An equalization of rates of pay for mechanics. Senior mechanics who, owing to the seniority clause, are in the position to get piece work jobs,

are able to make up to \$13 or \$14 a day and some maybe more. The mechanic of the same class not holding the seniority rights has to be content to work for \$6.88 a day. This 50-50 basis is a huge grievance for shopmen and negotiations on the question should be taken up. The railway shops should be either all piece work or all day work, preferably day work. The piece worker cannot work without the day worker, yet maintenance men are not given any thought as to the assistance they give the piece worker in keeping the machine going or in the supply of materials and repairs. This also applies to the crane drivers. How many realize the responsibility that the crane driver has when he lifts one of the huge modern locomotives and takes it from one end of the shop to the main line for finishing? An equalization of rates should be given an earnest consideration.

There needs to be a speed up in the adjustment offices of the Railway Unemployment Board in paying out claims and making adjustments.

And let's get the bill on the unemployment question now before the House or Senate to increase unemployment pay and shorten the waiting period, passed.

Also the matter of giving the shopmen annual vacation with pay, as other large employers are doing.

The next problem is "Who is going to head the U. S. A. for the next four years?" Having minds of our own, and being able to form our own opinions without the aid of paid and trained orators, also knowing what has been done for the laboring classes during the last eight years, and that water belongs to the people and not the utilities, this should determine labor's vote.

In regard to employment at the shops, there is no change, the men who were furloughed have found work in other points and plants outside. Today it is not so easy to fill a temporary job with a skilled railway electrician, as they will not leave a somewhat steady job outside for a few days here. Hoping you can keep cool till next month.

ELECTRO,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Local Union No. 948 had an election of officers last month which is past history to us but may be of interest to some of the Brothers in other locals. In comparison to elections in the days of yore, our election this time was a very tame affair. The old factionalism is a thing of the past with Local Union No. 948. As our present list of officers will show, the majority of our old officers were reelected. We have a fine bunch of officers, and I am sure they will work for the best interest of organized labor and all concerned. Here is the lineup: President, F. V. Amie; vice president, George Ernest; recording secretary, Arthur Soper; financial secretary, Miles Hamilton; business manager, Bert A. Knight; treasurer, G. Marble; executive board, D. L. (Buck) Skelcher, K. H. Grimes, J. J. Duncan, George Ernest, G. Marble; examining board, W. Dennis, W. Vren, C. Young, A. Soper, W. Collins.

We have one of the best jobs for the Fisher Body that we have had for a number of years. We have several hundred out-of-town Brothers with us from the four points of the compass. The Turner Engineering Co. is on the Fisher Body job. Livingston has the Buick job, Hall Electric is on the AC

Tribute to Worthy Member

"Oh, but the heavenly grammar did
I hold
Of that high speech which angels'
tongues turn gold!
Or if that language yet with us
abode
Which Adam in the garden talked
with God!
Curse on this brutish jargon we
inherit;
Strong but to damn, not memorize
a spirit."

—Francis Thompson.

John Neagle is dead.

Let him possessed of the courage or hardihood attempt to describe the infinities—God; Love; Humility—here is his challenge. A great man has crossed the stage of life into the wings of eternity. But true to form we stammer on trying to say what can never be said—or write, what can never be written—

"While futile words, impotent words,
Crowd round like flocks of cageling birds,
Having foregone the joy of flight
Are fearful of the Heavens' might."

Only the heart knoweth.

He was a "tremendous lover" of men.

He gave his life for his friends.

For more than 20 years John Neagle served with distinction as president of Local Union No. B-79. Nearly all those years he suffered from the effects of an 11,000-volt burn; yet he was ever ready to give his time and himself for the Brotherhood.

Then our Great King, as if impatient of the hardness of heart of some men who should have gloried in his leadership, had different plans, and took him to Himself.

But let the poet tell it better than I—

"The King of Kings reviewed his men;
Cited our friend for honor high;
Smiled at his splendid work, and then:
'We need him near Us by and by.'
No nobler knight the King could find.
He leaves us lesser ones behind
To wonder, mourn and emulate
His new, exalted state.

"He died as a knight would hope to die—
Will unshaken, pure of heart,
Our knight of flawless chivalry
Hath won this glorious part.
On the lists of life he's seen on more,
His last great tournament is o'er.
No nobler knight the King could find;
He leaves us lesser ones behind,
To wonder, mourn and emulate,
His new exalted state."

—T. W. B.

JOSEPH P. GRIFFIN,
Treasurer,

HARRY RICHTER,
President Pro Tem.,

JAMES T. O'CONNELL,

THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Committee.



JOHN NEAGLE

Beloved president of L. U. No. B-79

Spark Plug job and Brucker Electric is on the Chevrolet job.

The hall (or should I say the Delano Cafe?) reminds one of a big family reunion. You run into fellows you haven't met for years. We have a number of the old timers with us whose shadows are lengthening with the setting sun of life. We always take care of them because the standard of living that we of the I. B. E. W. now enjoy, our wages and working conditions, are the direct results of these same old timers' efforts. They traveled around the country in box cars and rode the rods trying to sell the idea they knew to be right, unionism. Today we are enjoying the fruits of their labor. It is the sacred duty of every business manager to make room for one of these Brothers when he drops in on you.

My old friend, Bill Conway ("Corn Cob Willie") is with us. Bill was laid up in the hospital for some time. That's the reason we did not see a letter in the JOURNAL from Local No. 8 in the past few issues. The little squirt is hitting on all cylinders now. You can always tell when Bill is around—you can smell that corn cob he smokes a block away.

We have a bunch of fine Brothers here with us, but there are a few who seem to think they are out on a lark. It would be an invaluable service to organized labor if the business managers when sending men out of town to work would instruct them that they are being sent out to work, not out on a vacation. We have several hundred visiting Brothers here with us now, and would have another hundred if we had the six-hour day. Now is the time for the A. F. of L. to institute legislation pertaining to the six-hour day or 30-hour week.

While the parties are laying the planks for their platforms, let us slip one in before they get them nailed down. It is pure undiluted bunk to think the emergency work or defense program will put everyone back to work. This program will provide at most two million additional jobs; that will still leave eight or nine million more jobless. The emergency work program is nothing more or less than a dangerous illusive bag of false hopes for the crafty political parasites to dangle before us.

We are living in a land of plenty, yet we have starvation, privation, and degeneration. We have paupers, poverty, reds and rats. That is not the "American way of life." As long as these conditions exist our democracy will be threatened. We cannot remedy our conditions with laws or legislation alone. We must have work at a living wage to insure our economic security. Something must be done or soon we will have more than "one-third of a nation" in general wretchedness. The one and only lasting remedy for the existing conditions of today is the six-hour day, 30-hour week. The eight-hour day has outlived its usefulness just as the 12-hour day of 30 or 40 years ago.

For hundreds of years man has been and still is trying to devise ways and means to better his condition. We have made a fairly good job of it, but no generation before us has faced the same problems that we are facing today. The future outlook for the masses is everything but encouraging. The I. B. of E. W. and organized labor as a whole have made great strides forward because we are filled with that urge to permanently better our conditions. We of organized labor are charged with the responsibility of keeping alive that urge of a better life for the masses. It is up to us to devise ways and means to clear away the shadows that lie over so many of us today.

One of the ways I know of to help clear away the shadows of anxiety and despondency that lie over eight or nine million hu-

man beings is for every local union of the I. B. E. W. to get wholeheartedly behind the six-hour day, 30-hour week movement and keep pounding away until we get results. Persistent perseverance is necessary to achievement. We shall need an abundant supply of patience, courage and wisdom in this fight for the six-hour day. We must keep constantly active if we hope to accomplish results. Constant activity in any field of endeavor spreads the seed of success. We can't hope to enjoy the harvest without first laboring in the field. In sowing the seed of success there is no preferred season. Now, the present is the accepted time. I sincerely hope every local union in the United States and Canada will get behind the six-hour day, 30-hour week movement and make a success of it.

Local Union No. 8 of Toledo has placed one foot forward. They have a seven-hour day, but that is not enough. The thing we want and need, the thing that will do most toward ending poverty and bread lines in this land of plenty, is the six-hour day, 30-hour week.

Paul, Marshall, Rutherford, and myself wish to say hello to our friends of Local 309. Marshall Skelcher seems to think his general deportment has jumped up 100 per cent since he is from under the evil influence of one Mr. R. R. McCullough. Hello, Mac! I am reliably informed that you went back with the sliver collectors. You cannot change a tiger's stripes, you know.

JAMES J. DUNCAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

Our last meeting was saddened by the announcement of the death of Brother M. P. ("Mike") Gordan. He was the business manager of Local No. B-5 and was active in the formation of our local over three years ago.

He was secretary of the executive council of the I. B. E. W. and was well known for over 40 years of service to the ideals of American labor. We tender our sympathy to his family in their bereavement and trust that his life will be the incentive to others to take up the work for the cause of labor.

Brothers Whalen and Irions and Sister Wojciechowski gave us a complete report on the conference of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, to which they were delegates. According to their reports much good was accomplished and many people throughout our state were made union label conscious. Do you always look for the union label on the goods you buy?

The article by Dan Tracy in last month's JOURNAL gives one a feeling of complacency against possible sabotage or destruction to the nation's largest and most important power plants. Since these plants were both built and maintained by I. B. E. W. members it is practical assurance that none but 100 per cent Americans are on the job.

Among the B locals in the manufacturing plants this is not always the case. These locals usually admitted every employee of a plant to membership when the local was formed and in this way it was possible for some questionable people to secure B membership.

Every B member should bear this in mind and realize that as long as these people are allowed to carry on their subversive activities unmolested they are a menace to our nation and also to the individual welfare of the men on the job. Report anyone of this calibre to the proper authorities for your protection and that of the nation.

A housing survey has been conducted in this area and it is hoped that within the next two months a favorable report will be received and work begun on some sadly needed housing facilities. The local board

of trade is endeavoring to secure new industries for our town but they are reluctant to move here due to the inadequate housing facilities for any additional workers which their enterprise might require. It is hoped that the new housing project will at least partially alleviate this condition.

We now have a very satisfactory hospitalization plan in effect and some of our members have already received benefits under this setup. I believe that our president, Leo Meinert, and the entire executive board are to be congratulated on the wise selection of this plan from almost 20 which were submitted to them, and the membership owes them a vote of thanks for the great amount of time and study which they devoted to the task.

Our picnic committee, headed by Brother Hertneky, has planned a stag picnic for the men of the local. This event will be history by the time this reaches print, and from all indications it will make history as the most successful social event thus far. More about the picnic next month.

The Beaver County Federal Housing Authority has announced that there will be at least three units of 100 houses each constructed in the county as soon as possible with more to follow as soon as practically possible. One of these units is to be constructed in Ambridge and the others in nearby towns.

This represents a moral victory for the Beaver County Central Labor Council and for Local B-1073, who pioneered in the work of the Housing Council and did much to bring the needs of the county to the attention of the necessary authorities.

Due to the fact that the workers of this manufacturing town are more than 75 per cent unionized, one of the largest chain stores has seen the light and, after over a year of campaigning against unions, has now permitted all the employees in the store in this town to join an A. F. of L. affiliate. Did I say something about progress?

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1128, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

It now has been about a year since I have written for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, that being my first attempt. Now here goes again. Local Union No. B-1128 of the battery workers of Oklahoma City, is now working under its second agreement. Our 1940 agreement was signed June 28, 1940, after we had been out on strike 16 days. Local Union No. B-1128 was in process of negotiation with its employer off and on for a period of 60 days prior to the strike. Our present agreement was finally signed after the vice president of the corporation for which we work came here by plane from Toledo, Ohio, and after several meetings with the management in the Wilson Room of the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City.

The members of the local wish to take this opportunity to thank Brother A. E. ("Art") Edwards, international representative, for his fine work and untiring efforts in bringing about the signing of our present agreement. We wish also to thank the truck drivers union of this city for their splendid cooperation shown us in our strike. We wish also to thank Walter Smith, president of State Federation of Labor, for his fine help.

The battery business has been very slow up to now but things look very good for the future. We were asking for a 10 per cent increase in wages and a closed shop. We did not get either one but we got our working conditions improved, which we feel is well worth our efforts as we realize that the foundation must be built first.

Local Union No. B-1128 wishes the best of luck and success to Local Union No. B-1176, of Dallas, Texas, battery workers. This being their first agreement and having met the officers of their local union in Dallas a short time ago we know that under their leadership and the fine help they will receive from the international representative and the International Office and all Brother unions they can not possibly fail in their undertaking.

This is all for now, will try to write oftener. With best wishes to all Brother members of the I. B. E. W.

JACK L. HEAD,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1186, HONOLULU, HAWAII

Editor:

The following is a brief history of the formation of the new Local No. 1186, I. B. E. W., as per instructions in a motion that was passed at our last meeting.

After several attempts in the past few years to organize the electrical workers of Honolulu failed a group of electrical workers employed at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, led by Mervin Larison, Maurice Richmond, Charles Washburn and Samuel Guerrero decided they would try their hand in organizing a local union.

After contacting several prospective members an organization meeting was held April 17, 1940, at the Polynesian Club, at 7:30 p. m., with 30 prospective members present.

Mervin Larison called the meeting to order, explaining the purpose of the meeting. Charles Washburn was chosen as the acting chairman during the organization campaign. Mervin Larison was chosen as the secretary. William Story, on account of being a paid up member in the I. B. E. W., was chosen to correspond with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers representing our group.

J. Owens, secretary of the Central Labor Council, gave a very interesting talk on labor activities in and around Honolulu, and offered the support of the Central Labor Council in forming our local.

After several discussions pro and con it was decided to ask for a class "B" charter in the I. B. E. W. Sufficient members signed the necessary applications and their applications and necessary funds were turned over to William Story to forward to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to ask for a class "B" charter in that organization.

No further business; meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

On May 20, 1940, a second meeting was called to order by Chairman Washburn, at the Sailors Union Hall, at 7:30 p. m. Eighteen of the original prospects were present. The low attendance was on account of night work at the Navy Yard.

A communication from International President Tracy was read refusing us a class "B" charter in the I. B. E. W. Mr. Owens, of the Central Labor Council, was again present to give us aid. His little talks were very beneficial in guiding us to a decision.

It was decided to ask for a class "A" charter in the I. B. E. W. Sufficient members signed applications and the applications with the necessary funds were turned over to William Story to forward to the International Office for a class "A" charter.

No further business; meeting adjourned.

Next meeting was held June 11, 1940, at which time officers were elected to serve for a two-year term.

The charter arrived in Honolulu, June 17, 1940. Our first regular meeting will be held July 9, 1940.

MERVIN LARISON,
Recording Secretary.

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

B. & B. NEON-LIKE DISPLAY CORP.,
372 Broome St., New York City.
U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City,
Okla.

STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME CO., Spring-
field, Mass.
LION MANUFACTURING CORP. "Bally",
2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West
Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COM-
PANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO.,
Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangam-
on St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport,
Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St.,
Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th
St., Chicago, Ill.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St.,
New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300
Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New
York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50
Paris St., Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG.
CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll
St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE
CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,
Covington, Ky.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin,
Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie
St., Chicago, Ill.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St.,
Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426
S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING
CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W.
Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500
S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West
Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton
Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GUS GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N.
Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des
Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St.,
Chicago, Ill.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis,
Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.,
1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-
land, Ohio.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th
St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-
land, Ohio.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP.,
Minerva, Ohio.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-
phia, Pa.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01
Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City,
N. Y.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen,
Ind.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO.,
INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St.,
New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St.,
New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van
Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150
Varick St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION
LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St.,
Chicago, Ill.

OUTLET BOXES

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210
N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223
N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,
W. Va.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Phila-
delphia, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-
phia, Pa.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
 BIRCHALL BROS. INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
 KLEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
 LOUIS HOROWITZ, 180 Centre St., New York City.
 CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-263 West 17th St., New York City.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORPORATION, 28 East 13th St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CORP., 260 West St., New York City.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 B. & B. NEON-LIKE DISPLAY CORP., 372 Broome St., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

A. BECK, 27 West 24th St., New York City.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

MICHAEL BLUM & CO., 13 West 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 West 26th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIO, 540 W. 29th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN IRWIN, 632 Broadway, New York City.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 111 West 19th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

KWONG YUEN CO., 253 5th Ave., New York City.

NATHAN LAGIN CO., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARAMOUNT SHADE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD P. PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 36 W. 25th St., New York City.

PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 West 22nd St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

FRED E. SCHLANGER, 260 5th Ave., New York City.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELburnE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

S & S LAMPSHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.

DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 633 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.

ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.

BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va. C. D. WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, 826 Broadway, New York City.

FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1129 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4356 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.
NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

CARL BAJOHRT LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.
HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME CO., Springfield, Mass.

COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

LION MANUFACTURING CORP. "Bally", 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

QUICK, WATSON

(Continued from page 419)

a dream, an' thin, as his eyes took in the unconscious figure at his feet, an' he realized what had happened, he said,

"My God, Terry, have I killed him?" Wan av the jacks had slipped out an' in a minute Big Mike come bargain' in.

"What's happened to him?" he said, pointin' down to Dodds. Jules spoke up.

"You t'ink yose'f, Mike, dose snub-line she is part cut, de two ends is show it. I fin' dees bouton, w'at is come off Dodds mackinaw, in de snow at de snub-stump. Frank, he is fin' out too, an' I t'ink he is keel Dodds."

Frank was scared. He knelt down by Dodds—loosened the neck av his shirt, an' felt his throat. Dodds gave a gasp an' slowly struggled back to life. As he opened his eyes Frank helped him to his feet, but fer a moment he cuddin't spake. Pretty soon, he gasped out,

"I didn't cut the snub-line."

QUICK JUSTICE

Mike was white wid rage. He gritted his teeth, an' hissed out,

"Slade jus' missed killin' ye an' if ye're not away from here in 10 minutes, I'll finish the job." He said to a couple av the teamsters, "Get the box on his sleighs," an' to two others, "Harness his team an' hook thim on to his bobs!" Turnin' to wan av the jacks, he said, "Slip in quiet to the bunk house an' tell Roden to pack his own an' Dodds' duffle bags an' get out here widout bein' noticed. Tell him, if the camp gets on to what's goin' on here, h—I will break out an' him an' Dodds 'ull be in the middle av it."

Pretty soon the jack come out wid Roden an' the two duffle bags. Be this time the teamsters had Dodds' team hooked up an' all ready to pull away. Roden was sulky an' growls out to Mike,

"What t'ell am I gettin' railroaded outa camp fer?"

"Ye knew d—n well what ye was doin' whin ye skidded thim logs down on Casey an' LaFlamme!" Mike barked out. Roden started to say somethin'.

"Don't talk back to me!" shouted Mike, as he drove a right-handed jolt into Roden's face that sent him sprawlin'. He reached down—picked him up like a child an' slammed him into the sleigh box wid a thud that must have jarred his whole system.

Dodds, still dazed, climbed into his seat an' tuck up the lines. The bunk house door shot open an' the jacks, headed be a black-whiskered giant, busted out like a swarm av mad hornets.

"Get Dodds, he's the feller that cut the snub-line!" shouted black-whiskers, as he leaped into the sleigh box, almost on top av the cowerin' Roden, while a half a dozen av the others grabbed the sides av the sleigh box an' started to climb in. Dodds gave a startled yell—fetched his blacksnake across the backs av the restive grays an' they started away wid such a sudden jump that black-whiskers was jerked clane off av his feet an' landed on his head an' shoulders on the hard road, while the others lost their holts an' was sint sprawlin' in all directions.

I didn't have me usual foresight whin I said to meself, bedads, here where I wipe the names av Dodds, Roden & Co. clane off av me slate.

AMERICA'S MAIDEN TRIP

(Continued from page 418)

Although the America was designed for the trans-Atlantic run, because of

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$.85

international conditions she will go into service for Latin-American cruises at present. The big boat cost \$17,500,000 to build. On her maiden voyage she carried 900 passengers, including many Congressmen and Senators. Interesting to electrical workers is the fact that though she was designed to produce 34,000 horsepower, her turbines are so efficient they actually produce 42,000, for which her builders received a bonus.

The 35,440-ton vessel embodies many improvements in ship-building, but what received most comment was the novel design of the streamlined twin funnels, painted a blazing red, white and blue. Instead of being round or oval, the funnels are pear-shaped and fitted with an air foil which creates an up-draft to keep smoke and exhaust gases off the decks.

D. W. TRACY JOINS DISTINGUISHED COMPANY

(Continued from page 415)

"From employers, also, the Department of Labor seeks information, counsel, and assistance, since they represent the party of the second part in all activities designed to improve the employment conditions of wage earners. In turn, the resources of the department are available to them, particularly the publications and research of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Division of Labor Standards, the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau.

"To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of wage earners' covers a wide range of activities. As carried on, however, by the Department of Labor, they have been confined to those included in the two succeeding phrases in the statement of purpose. Of these, the first is to improve working conditions, and the second to advance opportunities for profitable employment."

IN MEMORIAM

Marvin Hubbard, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 3, 1926

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Marvin Hubbard; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hubbard Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Hubbard and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

D. A. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

G. A. Fichtner, L. U. No. 417

Initiated August 16, 1916

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 417, I. B. of E. W., mourn the loss and passing on of our Brother G. A. Fichtner, on May 18; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Journal for publication.

A. J. KOEHNE,
Financial Secretary.

Arthur L. Saunders, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated April 2, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, Arthur L. Saunders, on June 8; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother; a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. F. ANDREWS,
G. R. RANKIN,
H. H. HICKS,
Committee.

Burleigh H. Starr, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated May 7, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, Burleigh H. Starr, on June 26; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. F. ANDREWS,
G. R. RANKIN,
H. H. HICKS,
Committee.

Otis O. Rauch, L. U. No. B-309

Reinitiated June 23, 1927

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, Otis O. Rauch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting,

a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

A. B. TOUCHETTE,
JOSEPH EMBER,
A. J. FAHRENKROG,
Committee.

Herman I. Bruce, L. U. No. B-160

Reinitiated March 7, 1940

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Herman I. Bruce, who died on July 3, 1940; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LOCAL UNION B-160.

George Savage, L. U. No. B-180

Initiated March 15, 1927

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-180, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, George Savage; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

HERBERT GOULD,
Recording Secretary.

W. T. Judy, L. U. No. 649

Initiated October 13, 1936

We, the members of Local Union No. 649, in session assembled this twelfth day of July, 1940, wish to express our love and esteem for our departed friend and Brother, William T. Judy, who was called to his eternal reward on Friday, July 5, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and that we convey to the family of our departed Brother our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their great hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HARRY BROWN,
PAT DOYLE,
L. A. LUCKER,
Committee.

Sid Slaven, L. U. No. 22

Initiated December 1, 1937

We see the rainbow in the sky,
The dew upon the grass,
We see them, and we ask not why
They glimmer or they pass.

With folded arms we linger not
To call them back; 'twere vain;
In this, or in some other spot,
We know they'll shine again.

It is with sincere regret that we members of Local No. 22, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Sid Slaven, who died June 25, 1940.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and relatives, drape our charter in his memory, and trust we meet again some other day.

ED. YOUNGREN,
HUGH McDONNELL,
J. C. MILOTA,
M. LETH,
Committee.

George E. Earley, L. U. No. 438

Initiated October 22, 1929

It is with sincere regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 438, I. B. E. W., record the death of our beloved Brother, George E. Earley, June 1, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

RICHARD LUDDY,
HARRY MOHL,
JOSEPH BLEAU,
Committee.

Edward Doepke, L. U. No. 195

Initiated March 3, 1915

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, Edward Doepke; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, Edward Doepke; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 195 and a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the official Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,
Recording Secretary.

Delbert G. Keith, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 12, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, Delbert Keith; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Keith, Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a lovable and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in reverent silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

MEMBERS OF VINCENNES BRANCH
OF LOCAL UNION NO. B-9.

Harry Morin, L. U. No. 353

Initiated December 13, 1928

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 353, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Harry Morin, on June 18; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. BAILEY,
W. CADE,
Committee.

Wayne Vanfossen, L. U. No. B-1071

Initiated May 26, 1937

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1071, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our late Brother, Wayne Vanfossen; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief and sympathy to the loved ones and

friends left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Wayne Vanfossen.

CLAIRE HUNTER,
Recording Secretary.

Walter E. Deutten, L. U. No. 195

Initiated October 12, 1931

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst Brother Walter E. Deutten; and

Whereas Local No. 195, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local No. 195, I. B. E. W., That we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy spread on the minutes of Local No. 195, and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in the official Electrical Workers Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,
Recording Secretary.

Michael A. Malloy, L. U. No. B-57

Initiated September 3, 1939

It is with a feeling of sincere regret and sadness that we are called on at this time to record the passing of Brother Michael A. Malloy, one of our true and loyal members of Local No. B-57, I. B. E. W.

We will always remember "Mike" as one of our Brothers who was always ready and willing to help when his services were needed, and we feel that he has passed on to a good reward and better things; therefore be it

Resolved, That in a spirit of brotherly love we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to the members of his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to our Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. J. McAFEE,
W. RICHARD JOHNSON,
WESLEY BUIST,
Committee.

William A. Ellis, L. U. No. 195

Initiated September 13, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, William A. Ellis, to his heavenly home; and

Whereas Local No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, by members of Local Union No. 195, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this earth of our dearly beloved Brother, William A. Ellis; and be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., express its deepest sympathy to Brother William A. Ellis' family who are left to mourn his loss; and be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the International for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,
Recording Secretary.

Edward H. Hansen, L. U. No. 76

Initiated March 7, 1917

Local Union No. 76, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, regrets to announce the death of Brother Edward H. Hansen, who passed away on June 8, 1940. He was laid to rest in the New Tacoma Cemetery on June 10, 1940. The funeral services were attended by a large number of officers and members of our organization, as well as a large host of other friends.

Brother Hansen had been a member in continuous good standing in our Brotherhood for a long period of years, and at the time of his death was treasurer of our union.

He was a faithful, courageous and kindly Brother, who, by his splendid qualities had endeared himself to all the members, who greatly mourn his passing and will always cherish his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his Brother members in meeting assembled this eighteenth day of June, 1940, extend to his wife and mother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and mother, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and we arise and stand in one minute of silent tribute, and the local union then stand adjourned in respect to the memory of Brother Hansen.

W. MORRISSETTE,
WILLIAM BREWITT,
A. J. NEWTON,
Committee.

Gudmond Frilseth, L. U. No. B-23

Initiated March 30, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-23, I. B. E. W., record the death, July 17, 1940, of our departed friend and Brother, Gudmond Frilseth; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

VERN MILLER,
WALTER BLEY,
WILLIAM FEEHAN,
Committee.

Henry Soussman, L. U. No. B-124

Initiated February 1, 1923

Again our worthy President of L. U. No. B-124, of the I. B. E. W., has asked all members to stand in silence for a period of one minute, as a tribute, this time, to the memory of Brother Henry Soussman, who passed away June 23, 1940.

We shall remember his generosity, his sincere fellowship and his uncomplaining devotion to the duties of life. Brother "Pop" Soussman had the love and respect of all in the community where he resided; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-124 convey to his loved ones our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Soussman and a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. B-124, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Soussman.

J. E. MORASCH,
C. W. LIPPITT,
G. H. BROWN,
Committee.

George Naylor, L. U. No. B-1098

Initiated November 7, 1937

It is with sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1098, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, George Naylor; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of George Naylor.

WILLIAM BATTISON,
Financial Secretary.

George D. Manthey, L. U. No. 494

Initiated August 29, 1902

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George D. Manthey; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the sudden death of Brother Manthey a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 494 hereby

expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
THEODORE J. LA CHAPPELLE,
GEORGE A. KAISER,
JOHN P. BERST,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
E. J. FRANSWAY,
Committee.

Herbert Borer, L. U. No. 654

Initiated November 6, 1906

Whereas Almighty God, on June 1, 1940, removed from our midst Brother Herbert Borer; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 654 stand at silent attention for one minute and that the charter be draped for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sorrow and sympathy to his family, and that a copy of this tribute be sent to our Journal for publication.

THEODORE FLOOD,
J. B. MOHLER,
Committee.

Charles O. Plain, L. U. No. 348

Initiated November 24, 1920

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst, our esteemed Brother and loyal friend, Charles O. Plain; and

Whereas we wish to acknowledge the loss L. U. No. 348 has sustained by his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 348, I. B. E. W., drape its charter for a period of 30 days in memory of this fine man and devoted Brother, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our local, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. BILLINGHAM,
E. O. PINNELL,
F. W. KEYTE,
Committee.

A. V. Huntington, L. U. No. B-1154

Initiated April 22, 1915

With deep sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. B-1154, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother A. V. Huntington, and mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-1154, pay tribute to his memory by extending to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that these resolutions be entered in our minutes, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. E. WARRENS,
Recording Secretary.

Clarence Hannibal, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated November 2, 1933

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, Seattle, Wash., mourn the death of Brother Clarence Hannibal; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

C. C. JOHNSTON,
O. G. HARBAK,
A. S. WATLAND,
Committee.

Harvy Thompson, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated June 2, 1936

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, record the passing of our Brother, Harvy Thompson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

KEN NATHEN,
ANDY HAUG,
JOE JERVIS,
Committee.

E. L. Burton, L. U. No. B-77*Initiated July 7, 1936*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, record the passing of our esteemed and loyal Brother, E. L. Burton, who was always a true Brother and loyal union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence, in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be forwarded to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. J. FRELLSEN,
HOMER MARCY,
H. F. MASON,
Committee.

Granvill All, L. U. No. 398*Initiated November 5, 1938*

Whereas God, in His omnipotence, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Granvill All; and

Whereas through his passing to eternal reward Local Union No. 398 has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership take the opportunity to extend its condolences to the late Brother's bereaved family; further

Resolved, That the meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 398 be draped for a period of 30 days; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the international secretary for publication in our monthly Journal; a copy incorporated in minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the family of the Brother All, in whose memory these resolutions are adopted.

E. G. DODD,
Chairman.

John Donelly, L. U. No. 195*Initiated March 4, 1918*

Whereas it has pleased the infinite Creator to take from our midst Brother John Donelly, on July 11, 1940, to his eternal home;

Whereas Local Union No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, by members of Local No. 195, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, That we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 195, and a copy be sent to be published in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,
Recording Secretary.

Samuel E. Ceas, L. U. No. B-309*Initiated January 8, 1916*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, record the death of our Brother, Samuel E. Ceas; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

A. J. FAHRENKROG,
JAMES ALTM,
FRANK SIMS, SR.,
Committee.

William Culley, L. U. No. 867*Initiated July 10, 1936*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our devoted and worthy Brother, William Culley; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Culley, and to express our high appreciation for his loyalty and services to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 867, extend our sincere sympathy to his family, and that at our next regular meeting the members stand in silence, for a period of one minute, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to him our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

OVILLE WELZER,
Recording Secretary.

George Metzger, L. U. No. 53*Initiated August 20, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, George Metzger.

Whereas in the passing of Brother Metzger L. U. No. 53, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and faithful Brother, whose noble character and kind deeds are remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 53, I. B. E. W., extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother.

D. C. MOSBY,
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
WILLIAM BURKREY,
Committee.

E. H. Morrison, L. U. No. 213*Initiated November 6, 1901*

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, record the death of our esteemed Brother, E. H. Morrison.

In the passing of Brother Morrison the labor movement has lost one of its most capable leaders, who in his devotion to duty and his loyalty to the principles of trade unionism has left an example that will ever inspire those of us who must carry on.

Hard work took up his leisure hours long after members of our organization were asleep; but the results of his untiring efforts to raise the standard of work and living for the members of our local exacted its price and took from us a beloved Brother.

Whereas we feel that we have lost a wise counsellor of the highest efficiency in the administration of his office, the fruit of his labor shall live on infinitely in the lives of those who were privileged to be associated with him.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this time of their sorrow and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and one to the international secretary for the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of Local Union No. 213.

D. W. McDOUGALL,
C. H. MACEY,
G. R. TOLHURST,
Committee.

R. K. Hunter, L. U. No. 245*Initiated September 5, 1933*

Whereas the members of Local No. 245 deeply regret the loss of our esteemed Brother, R. K. Hunter; and

Whereas Local Union No. 245 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend their most sincere sympathy to the members of his family and his many friends in this hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days in respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and one to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy be spread on our minutes of our local union.

ROY MYERS,
NELSON SASS,
E. J. MILLER,
Committee.

William Mayo, L. U. No. 245*Initiated September 13, 1912*

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local No. 245, announce the death of our late Brother, William Mayo, who passed away recently at his home.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family and many friends in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be sent to his family, one to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

FRED MADDEN,
FRANK WINEBRENNER,
WILLIAM ST. DENIS,
Committee.

Ray Allison, L. U. No. B-292*Initiated October 9, 1922*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ray Allison; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Allison Local Union No. B-292, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-292 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Allison and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-292 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-292 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

Michael Burchart, L. U. No. B-949*Initiated February 27, 1939*

It is with sincere regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-949, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Michael Burchart, on July 13, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EDWARD RUDDY,
B. M. RYAN,
JOSEPH J. DEITZ,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JULY 1 TO JULY 31, 1940

L. U.	Name	Amount
9	George Barker	\$ 500.00
124	H. Soussman	1,000.00
195	Edward Doepke	1,000.00
22	Sid Slaven	475.00
134	M. Mangan	1,000.00
180	G. H. Savage	1,000.00
39	R. L. Smith	1,000.00
I. O.	G. E. Adams	1,000.00
77	E. L. Burton	825.00
77	Clarence Hannabas	1,000.00
I. O.	M. W. Van Meter	1,000.00
I. O.	H. G. Willoughby	1,000.00
309	O. O. Ranch	1,000.00
417	G. A. Fichtner	1,000.00
134	Peter Flynn	1,000.00
569	J. W. Loh	475.00
I. O.	E. S. Thurston	1,000.00
3	Martin Stokes	1,000.00
104	A. V. McEachern	1,000.00
79	J. W. Neagle	1,000.00
9	Walter Brown	475.00
3	B. Grossman	1,000.00
110	J. E. Johnson	300.00
195	William A. Ellis	1,000.00
208	P. E. Radman	1,000.00
309	Samuel E. Ceas	1,000.00
3	R. R. Schmid	1,000.00
I. O.	J. Hayes	1,000.00
I. O.	E. Jacquin	1,000.00
134	J. Hagan	1,000.00
732	H. Heemann	1,000.00
3	Charles J. Schoenhart	1,000.00
18	J. Henry Sanders	300.00
501	Jesse C. Foster	1,000.00
58	Henry Pfeiffer	1,000.00
5	Arthur Miller	1,000.00
716	Jack B. Gorman	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
83	Ben J. Breier	300.00
5	Henry Vodde	1,000.00
292	Ray Allison	1,000.00
26	Patrick J. Shanahan	1,000.00
3	Edwin Molitor	666.66
134	J. A. Frelich	1,000.00
245	William Mayo, Jr.	1,000.00
466	J. R. Myers	50.00
125	N. H. McGarey	1,000.00
77	Harvey J. Thompson	150.00
245	Robert K. Hunter	150.00
195	John H. Donnelly	150.00
23	Gudmond Frilseth	150.00
213	E. H. Morrison	1,000.00
Total		\$41,966.66

AMERICA BUILDS DEFENSE

(Continued from page 405)

cotton, beef, etc.—are competitive with our own products. The problem of these South American surpluses which we do not now absorb is a difficult one, and in the solution of it we must start with the assumption that South American countries will not be satisfied unless their surpluses are sold.

"Canada and the United States at present enjoy a large trade which could be greatly extended by a customs union. That would not in itself solve the problem that faces both countries in the form of a wheat surplus. This problem must be attacked in combination with those countries in South America that also have a wheat surplus. There may be several possible solutions; included among them will be increased consumption in this hemisphere, eventual substitution of some other crop on land which can only be used profitably for wheat when the farmers receive a subsidy, and trade abroad. The most important thing for us to think of at once is the development of our bargaining power as a Pan-American system. We shall need all the time possible and there is none to spare. At the end of the present war in Europe the bargaining position of the American countries will, if effectively combined, unquestionably be the greatest in the world. Regardless of cost and existing commercial customs we must keep that advantage.

"We must arrange for collective bargaining by the countries of the Western Hemisphere in dealing with the totalitarian powers in the field of international trade. If the United States attempted to outbid Europe in a barter arrangement with a single South American country, it would mean we would have to be prepared to reduce the living standards of American labor to that of Europe. By bargaining collectively within the Pan-American economy, we will be able to maintain and raise our standard of living and that of all the American countries, at the same time dealing with Europe to our advantage."

As this JOURNAL has frequently pointed out before, neither military and civilian mobilization nor trade preparedness can take the place of mental preparedness in the building of total defense. Citizens must be alertly minded to detect fifth column activities and to detect the brash propaganda of the enemy. This propaganda is going forward at all times under quaint disguises and only the shrewd

Yankee make-up can act as resistance against this daily inoculation. Finally, Americans must believe in the American way of life, believe deeply and profoundly and be willing to defend it.

TVA WORKERS SIGN

(Continued from page 407)

represents hereby agree to set up the following conference machinery and procedures to determine rates of pay in accordance with Section 3 of said Act, as well as hours of service and conditions of work of the employees; to adjust all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of established labor standards agreed upon between the council and the Authority; and to promote intensive labor-management cooperation between the Authority and its employees.

"The public interest in an undertaking such as the TVA always being paramount, the Authority and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council on behalf of the employees further agree that pending the determination or adjustment of any issue arising between them by means of the conference machinery and procedures hereby set up and during the life of this agreement, the Authority will not change the conditions incorporated in written schedules or recorded understandings between the Authority and the council out of which the issue arose, and the council or its member organizations will not encourage or sanction employees leaving the service."

At the annual wage conference of TVA employees of October, 1939, a request was made that action be taken to secure Social Security benefits for TVA employees. A joint committee was created by management and the unions to achieve this end. This committee had numerous meetings at Knoxville and Washington, and frequent conferences with A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, the general counsel of the Social Security Board and the research department of the board. TVA employed an actuary, and a feasible plan was developed for paying out-of-work benefits, during the interim in which government employees are not covered by the federal social security program. It is expected that eventually the social security program will be greatly widened.

The plan as adopted by joint action of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and management—which is expected to get an early approval of the board of directors of the TVA—pays benefits under certain conditions. These conditions require first that a man becomes eligible after four months of service on the TVA. A man collects one payroll benefit for every six payroll periods which he has worked, that is, after a man has built up eligibility for at least nine months he may collect the total of three payroll benefits.

The schedule of payments is as follows:
For hourly wage rate groups receiving 47½¢ to 74¢—\$15 per payroll period.

For hourly wage rate groups receiving 75¢ to \$1.10—\$20 per payroll period.

For hourly wage rate groups receiving \$1.11 and up—\$25 per payroll period.

TVA workers are jubilant at the consummation of these two group achievements. They are expected to hold a celebration in Knoxville in the fall, publicly recording the signing of the agreement and the achieving of Social Security benefits.

INSPECTOR MEETINGS

(Continued from page 406)

last December and made certain changes in the National Electrical Code. The preprint of the new code is now published and the regular edition will be out in the fall. Many of the papers given at the inspector meetings will discuss the consequences of the changes in the electrical code such as the use of the new plastic wiring.

The inspector meetings always develop side trips of interest to the electrical industry. For instance, the huge power development of the Montana Power Company is within 15 miles of Great Falls and a visitation is planned to this power development for those attending the Northwestern Section meeting.

This year one of the technical questions that will concern the sectional meetings will be the carrying capacity of wires. The capacity of wires changes with temperatures, with the number of wires in one conduit and with location. These matters will be thoroughly discussed. Fluorescent lighting which is coming rapidly into use will also be one of the technical subjects coming up before the sectional meetings.

FOLLOWING THE TRAIL

(Continued from page 409)

and it is clear that where there is suppression there must also be violence and there cannot be liberty or democracy," wrote Lenin in "The State and the Revolution."

The following resolution of the Communist Party indicates the "democratic" status reserved for the unions and the workers. "The organizations of the (Communist) Party must assist in every way trade unions and labor departments in registering skilled workers for the purpose of employing them in productive labor on the same principles and with the same severity as are adopted with regard to the officers mobilized for the requirements of the army." Obviously, what the Bolsheviks called a trade union was not that; it was merely another pliant instrument of the dictatorship.

So much for the communists and labor. In the case of the nazis there was not even an attempt to appeal to the ideals of democracy. The nazis were frankly contemptuous of democracy and proposed to destroy it. Yet, in his struggle for power, Hitler wanted but was unable to win labor union support. He was likewise unable to organize National Socialist unions. But Hitler had the benefit of the communists' mistakes. The communists had discredited themselves in Germany as elsewhere, both within and without the labor unions. Hitler proceeded, therefore, to label all unions which opposed him as communistic. As old and abused as this crude trick is, it is still effective

even among certain groups of Americans who find it easier to emote than to think. But in Germany at that time the trick was comparatively new, there was widespread distress and great confusion—ideal conditions for the rise of fascism. Apparently all unions did oppose Hitler, for here is his program toward them as recorded in "Mein Kampf." After admitting his party could not organize unions, Hitler said:

"Therefore, there were only two other possibilities: either to recommend to our party members to leave the trade unions, or to remain in the hitherto existing ones, in order to work there as destructively as possible.

"I generally recommended the second way.

"Especially in the years 1922-23 one could do so quite well; for the financial profit which during the inflation the trade union drew from our (the nazis) not very numerous members was equal to naught. But the damage done to it was very great, for the National Socialist adherents were its sharpest critics and by this its internal destroyers."

FIFTH COLUMN STRATEGY

Bona fide unions have everywhere opposed dictatorship. The destruction of unions is therefore a requisite for the survival of dictatorship, if not a condition precedent to its very existence. In view of the success with which American labor has met subversive attacks in the past, it is perhaps unfortunate that fascism's fifth column does not concentrate more directly upon organized labor in the United States where it could be assured of effective opposition.

But the fifth column attacks on a wider front than the communists. It attacks at all points, but most strongly at those which are weakest. As far as the United States is concerned, what are the weakest spots? From what point is fascism most liable to make a breach? Propaganda? Political infiltration following economic penetration? Intimidation through domination of foreign markets? Excluding the professional espionage and sabotage incidental to all warfare, against which the specialized services of the government are the only adequate defense, one or a combination of these methods has usually been employed.

There may, of course, be danger from subsidized propaganda. But, admitting the existence of numerous publications serving the interests of totalitarianism, the American press alone has any considerable circulation in proportion to the country's population. The vast majority of Americans read only the American press which, whatever its defects, is the most able, honest and least censored of the world's news-gathering and disseminating agencies. Moreover, these American publications are available even to the readers of the propaganda sheets, whether of foreign or domestic origin, so that if such readers become adherents

of totalitarianism it is not because they have been misled by propaganda, but because they have chosen totalitarianism for other reasons or have misled themselves.

Even in Italy and Germany the propaganda sheets of the fascist parties were clearly recognized as such, and they rarely succeeded in securing readers until after the individuals had been converted to totalitarianism. The people of these countries were not truly the victims of a propagandistic press until fascism had come into power and suppressed the independent journals. To the extent that news and opinion in the American press are colored by advertising subsidies, the policies are dictated by domestic and not foreign interests. In this respect the United States is in a more fortunate position than the Latin-American countries where many popular periodicals are under foreign control and where strong influence is exercised even on the domestic press from outside sources.

Determinative of even more fundamental forces, though closely related to the integrity of the press, is the loyalty of those who dominate the economic institutions operating within a country's borders. Here, too, the United States is in an enviable strong position. Capital ownership and business control are overwhelmingly in the hands of Americans. Political penetration through the channels of trade and commerce is therefore improbable.

Finally, the area of the United States is so great and its material resources are so abundant and varied that the United States is as close to being economically self-sufficient as a nation in modern times can be. Though American foreign trade has been greater than that of almost any other nation, the United States has been less dependent upon its foreign commerce than other nations have been on theirs, for even in the peak years the foreign trade has scarcely represented even 10 per cent of the total business of the United States. Externally and internally, therefore, the United States is politically and economically independent, and possesses the means of making herself stronger than any prospective enemy.

Any realistic survey of the assets and liabilities of the United States in relation to her vulnerability to fifth column attack, however, must eventually disclose one great weakness which arises from the unsolved problem of unemployment. It is among the unemployed that there exists the greatest danger of demoralization. It is there that reason is most likely to yield to desperation; that the virtues of democracy seem least attractive, and that the promise of any change readily appears to be a promise of a change for the better.

The existence of widespread unemployment has cumulative effects far beyond the ranks of its immediate victims. It contains the potentiality of dividing the American people into hostile factions. It is this weakness which the fifth column will exploit to the utmost. Whether the discord is brought about deliberately or innocently makes no difference. Or whether it is founded on sense or nonsense.

By way of example, consider some of the politically important reactions on American opinion flowing from the tragic collapse of France. Out of the confusion there have come many dogmatic explanations of the catastrophe. One of these attributes France's fall to the "softness" of the French workers and their refusal to work longer hours than they did. Now it may be that French labor policies were a contributing cause—this

writer does not know. But even if true, the explanation does not support a conclusion, frequently urged, that because American labor strives for shorter hours and higher wages, it too is "soft" and that the United States is therefore in jeopardy of a fate similar to that which overtook France.

Some who spread such views may be sincere, but others assume the cloak of false patriotism to disguise what is nothing more than an attack on organized labor. While the doctrine thus circulated is false as applied to the American situation it is exceptionally suited to the purposes of the fifth column because it is plausible. Those who can be persuaded to believe it, if they be not already so, become prejudiced against labor and are encouraged to regard labor's position as "un-American." The same circumstance is also made an excuse for an attack on the recently enacted though long needed social legislation. Then the super-patriots swing into action! All those who defend the social legislation, including the government officials whose duty it is to administer those laws, are decried as un-American. And, of course, each of those assaults tends to provoke reciprocal hostility from the other side.

Thus, issues based on fiction might be fanned into an impassioned controversy involving great numbers of people from all walks of life. And there are scores of other explanations of the French disaster which, if carelessly accepted and generalized upon, contain the germs of even more bitter differences.

The simple truth is that American labor is striving to shorten the hours of work, not to avoid work, but, quite the contrary, by spreading it among as many workmen as possible, to preserve the opportunity to work. As for getting "soft" as a consequence of the abundance which accrues to labor in wages—unless by soft is meant the decline in health and morale which comes from sub-standard living conditions—a glance at the authoritative statistics of the American workman's income will dispel this fallacy. There is no basis for doubt that in time of need the members of American labor will work any and all hours at wages as low as necessity requires.

The American weakness is unemployment. Unemployment has everywhere been fascism's opportunity. In looking to its defenses the United States must first rid itself of that fifth column. It can be done. But it should not be done by an economy which sacrifices bread for guns—else the result will be no better than the results of fascism. The prospects are that American democracy can produce all it needs of both. If, however, it should come to pass that the unemployed have been absorbed and there still exists the need for more guns, then will democratic American labor sacrifice bread for guns with a vengeance.

STREAMLINING BUDGET COSTS

(Continued from page 411)

ance and emergency fund are other living essentials to be included in the budget. They are grouped together as a matter of convenience in this publication, but each item of the group is necessary for a satisfactory level of living.

"One of the characteristics of human progress in the last 100 years has been the inclusion of increased amounts of these goods and services in the living of the entire population. Thus, as medical science has gone forward, all income groups have had more and better medical care. With the growth of cities, transpor-

tation has become a necessary item of expense for most urban workers. A daily paper and other reading matter are now considered essential if the citizens of a democracy are to vote intelligently."

"The worker must be able to dress according to the social customs of her group. This requirement is the most important psychologically to the worker. She will try to meet the standards of her group even though by so doing she cuts expenses for food and medical care below the safety margin." * * *

"Psychologists know that the employed woman, or any person, needs friends. Lacking them she may become abnormal, or even a burden upon society. To make friends, the working girl must have clothing acceptable to her group so that she may attend church, go to parties, and take part in normal social activities. She must be able occasionally to entertain her friends. The need for companionship is real and strong." * * *

"Employment outside the home is a full-time job and for a minimum-wage budget it should not be assumed that employed women will do large amounts of housework after work, even though many of them cannot avoid it."

The diet advocated to keep the employed woman in health is based on a

recent study by the Home Economics Bureau of adequate diets at several cost levels. (One of these, the moderate cost adequate diet, was summarized in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL's Woman's Work section in July.) An adequate diet for the employed woman should be based partly on the moderate cost as well as the minimum cost diet, it is advocated, because unless she is well-versed in the study of nutrition, she needs a greater choice of foods than the minimum to insure good nutrition.

The allowance for clothing is generous but it is based on practical requirements. A winter coat, and a spring coat or suit, presumed to last for two years. Blouses, sweaters, inexpensive hats. From seven to nine dresses a year, including street, working and party dresses. Sportswear for recreation. Underclothing, gloves, accessories, raincoat, umbrella. The footwear is an important item in the budget. It includes four pairs of shoes per year for street, work and dress, bedroom slippers; also evening slippers, rubbers and galoshes, one pair every two years. Silk hose are regarded as a necessity. The allowance is for from 15 to 25 pairs a year, depending on whether the heavy weight seven- or five-thread is worn, or the chiffon.

Based on this study, a list of items was

drawn up for consideration of minimum wage boards in nine states and the District of Columbia. Heading the list, of course, are the old established trio, food, clothing and shelter. When priced up according to careful cost studies the following allowances were set:

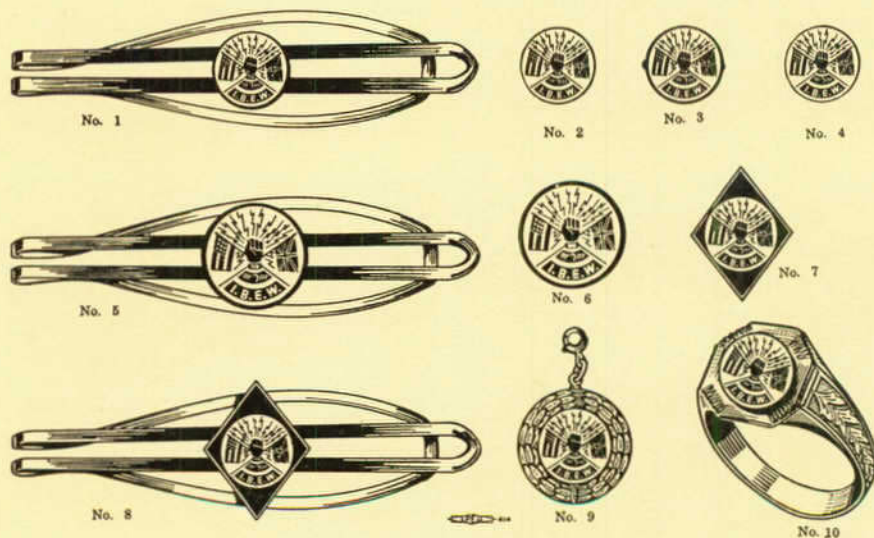
HOUSING AND FOOD

Arizona: \$568.80
Colorado: \$518.96
Dist. Columbia: \$624
New York: \$590.28
Utah: \$459.84
California: \$557.10
Connecticut: \$577.97
New Jersey: \$597.92.
Pennsylvania: \$576.51

On items of clothing some state boards brought out the blue pencil, striking out allowances for accessories and miscellaneous. Even so, the annual clothing budget ran from \$133.04 in Connecticut to \$197.36 in the District of Columbia.

Under this heading are listed the following items: candy, cigarettes, charity, gifts, church contributions, clothing upkeep, contributions, education and reading matter, incidentals, insurance and savings, laundry, medical care, occupational expense, organizations, personal care, recreation, stationery and postage, transportation, vacation, and miscellaneous. A heading is also provided for sales tax, in states where this is levied.

ENAMELLED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	9.00

Order from

G. M. Bugnizet, Secretary

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

● **INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON**
The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A. C. and D. C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone—Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand. READ FOR PROFIT!

To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

THEO. AUDEL & CO., 49 West 23rd Street, New York
Please send me "Audel's Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____

EEE

But now differences of opinion begin to show among the state minimum wage boards. One state allows for candy and cigarettes, but crosses off contributions, laundry and occupational expense. Another crosses off both cigarettes and the church, but allows generously for laundry, contributions and occupational expense. Not one state was willing to grant allowances for the entire list deemed necessary by the Women's Bureau. California's list is the most inclusive, only four items being crossed off, with a total amount allowed of \$348.09. Utah is most generous in the amount allowed, with \$405.57. Stingiest state is Connecticut, with \$224.38. Connecticut is also lowest in totting up the total expense of adequate living standards for employed women. This does not mean that real living costs are lower in this state, it merely indicates that more items were slashed as not considered necessary.

And so, in contrasting the total costs based on living budgets in these nine states and the District of Columbia, it must be kept in mind that every list of items is slightly different from that used in other states. The total cost represents not only price levels in the state but

attitude on the part of the state board toward Tillie the Toiler's living standards. It also represents the kind of living standard Tillie is going to get in that particular state, as the findings will influence the actual minimum wage set by law to be paid by her employer. Here are the totals:

Arizona: \$1,032.34
Colorado: \$975.08
Dist. of Columbia: \$1,118.49
New York: \$1,160.75
Utah: \$1,009.68
California: \$1,105.28
Connecticut: \$935.39
New Jersey: \$1,147.82
Pennsylvania: \$1,094.83

On the whole, this inquiry into actual modern living conditions and needs of the employed woman should have both an enlightening and a lifting effect on wage standards for all workers. It doesn't exactly follow that the family wage should be an exact multiple of the wage for a single self-supporting person because family needs and living conditions are different. But it does bring to the attention of wage boards that living standards change, and that workers should participate in the fruits of production and in whatever gains modern technology brings to the nation. It is hoped that this same sort of inquiry may be made for the budget of the worker's family.

ESTABLISHED MACHINERY ADEQUATE

(Continued from page 412)

which there is demand for their type and grade of skill.

The United States Employment Service has also been requested to re-examine all applicants in both the active and inactive files in order to ascertain primarily the secondary skills available in occupations for which demands are increasing. Along with this program of registration and placement is moving another program of training and re-training as rapidly as possible, mainly in those branches where there is a scarcity of skilled or semi-skilled labor.

CANADA'S WARTIME LABOR CODE

(Continued from page 413)

employers or their agents. In this connection attention is drawn to the Criminal Code, under which it is declared to be offense, subject to prescribed penalties, for any employer or his agent wrongfully and without lawful authority to refuse to employ, or dismiss from employment, any person because of his membership in a lawful trade union, or to use intimidation to prevent a workman from belonging to a trade union, or to conspire with other employers to do either of such acts.

"Employees, through the officers of their trade union or through other rep-



You want the JOURNAL!

We want you to have the JOURNAL!

The only essential is your

Name _____

Local Union _____

New Address _____

Old Address _____

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100	.15	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Holders, each	.30
Labels, Neon, per 100	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Seal, cut of	1.00
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Seal	4.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	6.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.00		
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Single Copies	.10
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75	Rituals, each	.25

METAL



LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

representatives chosen by them, should be free to negotiate with employers or the representatives of employers' associations concerning rates of pay, hours of labor and other working conditions, with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement.

"Every collective agreement should provide machinery for the settlement of disputes arising out of the agreement, and for its renewal or revision, and both parties should scrupulously observe the terms and conditions of any agreement into which they have entered."—The Labor Statesman, Vancouver, B. C.

HISTORIC SESSION I. E. C.

(Continued from page 417)

Edward J. Brown, international president, then submitted the nomination of Charles M. Paulsen to fill the vacancy for the Fifth District, on the executive council, and it was moved and seconded, that the nomination be concurred in. Motion carried.

TRACY BECOMES CHAIRMAN

International President Brown then submitted the name of D. W. Tracy for chairman of the executive council, and it was moved and seconded, that the nomination be concurred in. Motion carried.

D. W. Tracy then took his place as chairman of the executive council, and Members Gadbois and Nothnagle presented the following resolutions:

"The Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst Brother George W. Whitford, who responded June 6, 1940, after a useful life. Once again we pause to acknowledge God's will in relieving Brother Whitford from life's tasks.

"His was a life of single-hearted devotion to union duty and in service to mankind through the Brotherhood, during three decades of contribution manifested in loyalty, energy and constant effort. His monument, like that of all faithful servants, is a record engraved upon the memories of his fellows. He generously gave of his life to the promotion of the cause of the Brotherhood.

"As the progress of today reflects the endeavors of the past, so will the accomplishments of tomorrow and beyond exhibit the contributions of Brother Whitford.

"The international executive council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in reverence, resolves to record the mortal departure of George W. Whitford; and it is further

"Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting embody this, our expression of bereavement, caused by his removal from our council chambers."

It was moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in; that the resolution be spread upon the minutes of the executive council; and that a copy of the resolution be engrossed and forwarded to the family of George W. Whitford, and another to Local Union No. 3, of which Brother Whitford was a member. Motion carried.

"The Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst Brother

Michael Patrick Gordan, who responded June 5, 1940, after a useful life, during which he dedicated 40 years in service to mankind through the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"The loyalty, energetic devotion, conscientious application and consideration of the problems of his fellows constituted the outstanding characteristics of his being and enhanced his contributions to the successes of our Brotherhood.

"As the snows of yesteryear are ever present in the budding of the trees, the singing of the birds and the rippling of the brooks, so will the existence of Brother Gordan be exhibited in the accomplishments of the organization today, tomorrow and the continuous beyond in that great Brotherhood cause—economic and social justice.

"The international executive council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in reverence, resolves to record the mortal departure of Michael Patrick Gordan; and it is further

"Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting embody this, our expression of bereavement caused by his removal from our council chambers."

It was moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in; that the resolution be spread upon the minutes of the executive council; and that a copy of the resolution be engrossed and forwarded to the family of Michael P. Gordan, and another to Local Union No. 5, of which Brother Gordan was a member. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded, that the international secretary stand instructed to advise Brother Alexander Smalley, of Local Union No. 3, of his appointment as a member of the executive council, and to request notice of his acceptance. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded, that the international secretary stand instructed to advise Brother William G. Shord, of Local Union No. 5, of his appointment as a member of the executive council, and to request notice of his acceptance. Motion carried.

Chairman D. W. Tracy then appointed Charles M. Paulsen as secretary of the executive council. It was moved and seconded, that the appointment be concurred in. Motion unanimously carried.

There being no further business before the special meeting, it was moved and seconded, that the meeting adjourn sine die. Motion carried.

FRANK L. KELLEY,
Acting Secretary.

GREAT OFFICE BUILDING

(Continued from page 416)

stalled in the low-voltage underfloor duct system.

All the wiring for power and lighting and for the signal systems throughout the building was installed by members of the I. B. E. W., some 60 of whom were employed at the job's peak. Quite unusual in operations of this type was the close adherence between the actual progress of the work and the detailed construction schedule prepared in advance.

During the latter phases of the job the schedule was stepped up because of the desire of the tenant to occupy portions of the building before the date originally set for its completion, and on a project of this nature, where so many trades are involved and the progress of one trade is dependent on the progress of others, any advance in the date set for completion brings complications. Among the complications confronted by the electrical contractor on the Lafayette building was the difficulty of securing earlier delivery of some of the specially made equipment, and he was faced with the challenging problem of working out various temporary arrangements to provide facilities so that the tenant could utilize the offices required.

The Lafayette building stands as a credit to those who cooperated in its construction.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 423)

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

We are rather proud of the fact that we are the first auxiliary of the I. B. E. W. north of the Border, and we do appreciate your wish of good luck for our auxiliary.

We hope your wish comes true as we fully intend to do our best towards making a success of our auxiliary.

Mr. Ron Griffin has informed you of the inception of our auxiliary on April 14, 1940, and also of the names of the ladies chosen as officers.

At that meeting we discussed ways and means of raising some money that we may be in a position to meet any emergency that may arise.

After a long discussion it was finally decided upon to hold a series of card games, and the first was held at the home of Mrs. Paul Shapleigh on the evening of May 23, and proved a great success.

Tea and all sorts of dainties were served by the ladies whose turn it was to cater. The game was certainly enjoyed by all present and we tender a vote of thanks to Mrs. Shapleigh for her kindness in placing her home at our disposal.

The second game was held at the home of Mrs. Robert J. Hillier on June 10 and that was also well patronized and very thoroughly enjoyed. Our thanks are due Mrs. Hillier, also.

The prizes were good at all these games and the winners were very much pleased with them. At our last meeting on June 25 it was unanimously decided upon to adjourn until October 1.

Thus we are on vacation until that date. The weather is really glorious now and we hope for a few more months of it, after which we will begin anew with fresh energy and good hope for the future.

We had the pleasure of meeting International Representative James Brodrick at the dinner held in his honor in the Parish Hall on June 30. We were delighted to meet him, yet sorry to hear he meant to remain a bachelor. We send him our best regards.

Last, but not least, we tender a vote of thanks to Mrs. George Winslow for her unselfish help at both our card games.

We would also like to mention that we enjoy the women's page in our JOURNAL and consider it very fine.

AGNES M. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11 TO JULY 10, 1940

L. U. I. O.—	L. U. 8—(Cont.)	L. U. 41—	L. U. 82—	L. U. 116—	L. U. 166—	L. U. 214—(Cont.)
172989 174304	418589 418591 626675 626682 799555 799600 990911 990912	97268 97272 834101 834521 913368 913580	48347 48348 77193 77250 489751 489800	37416 574606 574680	125538 125607 239678 914332 914336	388854 388874 486837 486900 748951 749170 999301 999330
B-1— 564621 564750 B 60001 60030 B 244987 245020 387362 387398 680251 680491 B 818788 819000 994537 994573 947231 947265	B-9— 340257 340269 541291 541500 B 922751 923340 B 134808 134811 401833 401883 579063 579884 B 945399 945762 206444 207243 418877 418880 B 132920 132923 369001 369480	42— 146713 146714 B-43— 244677 244873 B-44— 104685 104690 46— 385294 385365 532611 533040 B-48— B 25853 25961 191985 192000 256895 257014 B 286338 286344 599536 599805 B-50— B 166962 166972 222405 613641 613740 54— 207149 207150 516826 516842 586351 586357 55— 202105 936332 936373 B-56— 150048 150074 B 753665 753697 B-57— B 68691 69910 B 137004 137006 250484 987374 987407 59— 529132 529267 584637 584638 60— 380361 471440 471540 64— 955 956 259601 259826 B-65— 3796 3800 518751 518965 990398 990404 B-66— 225768 226378 B 310267 310273 390707 390724 B 816447 816642 872217 872254 67— 368634 368675 68— 59534 59535 148617 148619 992065 992150 69— 413232 413238 70— 378869 378907 452299 452346 72— 627310 627320 B-73— 571258 571499 223890 224139 418348 418350 623551 623582 76— 48145 48152 197571 197710 B-77— B 127259 127285 409435 409481 642766 645003 922425 922431 B 928703 928923 B 927684 927750 B 930001 930303 165001 165014 B-78— B 726500 726562 B 293459 B-79— B 28519 28591 205479 B 259755 259762 862428 862480 80— 786710 786750 652501 652562 81— 152880 152930	B-83— B 272660 272700 B 305401 305476 405957 405982 633027 633745 633765 633885 B 733398 733554 990056 990204 84— 103228 103251 460252 460603 B-86— B 7004 7144 B 115321 115406 53142 53211 101583 101584 188021 188246 B 227652 227657 87— 231274 231280 88— 60666 60687 7189 7190 350607 350713 B-93— 58580 58591 B-95— 219439 219525 639451 639510 B 276989 276992 96— 242573 242648 B-98— 33263 33632 91194 91215 339941 340500 338251 338348 B 604400 604500 B 975751 975809 99— 47129 47145 127067 127076 349605 349919 100— 581901 581903 666791 666840 968726 968728 101— 128158 128161 B-102— 279559 279573 327941 328050 103— 22046 22047 33828 33830 42287 42902 B 135776 135784 B-105— B 283529 B 291531 291553 469045 469052 B-106— B 324973 324984 396011 396049 964278 964297 107— 152331 152347 167373 167375 549321 549480 B-108— 28495 28500 288771 259138 459001 459089 105701 105731 B 332127 332130 B-110— 393301 393315 570006 570029 657804 657974 82477 82488 635261 635871 B 873211 873280 111— 77230 77250 200336 200337 405601 405610 113— 634535 634574 934863 934866 54930 215464 215475 115— 64821 64822 393438 393448 930076 930104	B-120— 912244 912276 121— 196426 196500 164111 245532 245533 506251 506294 122— 436361 436509 661501 661624 44996 44997 B-124— B 274700 600541 600750 581364 581369 B 732785 732816 848976 848983 807001 807100 B-125— 143310 143311 192176 192189 591381 592126 672714 672746 127— 823285 823290 129— 265639 265661 662617 662618 B-130— 254604 254695 400076 400077 656546 656810 131— 512449 512495 133— 447037 447056 135— 216604 216626 B-136— 181236 181427 234995 235500 212788 212794 137— 767424 B-138— 11148 B 286310 286312 395122 395155 139— 568933 568980 143— 620050 620120 8876 8877 B-145— 312095 411065 411104 988944 988945 150— 576193 576204 152— 199460 199461 228916 228950 153— 590392 590453 156— 119965 120000 157— 837334 837341 158— 234591 234645 159— 6502 6555 B-160— B 246386 246387 574774 574809 605088 605250 605480 605841 606001 606171 B 731531 731564 161— 105379 105391 B-163— 421744 421750 791289 791419 164— 96163 96168 211651 212250 234001 234750 879041 879530 233251 233790	169— 226676 226677 746366 746388 173— 800649 800657 174— 122441 122449 522244 522310 176— 417522 417550 302300 302359 177— 225406 225750 330367 330605 178— 800505 800526 580405 B-180— B 274984 274985 382876 383009 181— 885456 885492 147401 147436 184— 662772 662802 197591 186— 387690 387705 187— 525380 525399 190— 653277 653312 191— 200504 200527 193— 61051 61054 302091 302250 339751 339834 611478 611623 194— 298702 298769 602082 602250 678751 678844 195— 472947 473059 B-196— 72497 72687 121964 121967 B 123178 123182 B 585869 585944 B 998853 999000 197— 672757 672783 B-201— B 896033 896081 B-202— B 61639 61857 323634 323657 B 325832 325852 477701 477750 659251 659534 993236 993289 B-203— 401449 401460 205— 246279 483814 483844 208— 47690 47701 965115 965117 209— 191657 191672 210— 37645 37818 68919 68920 211— 12453 55781 55860 258021 258040 B-212— 21575 21584 51566 51599 106259 106274 130619 130642 B 237254 237255 B 238238 805196 805311 213— 131494 131495 645150 645521 645598 645901 645931 980418 980810 214— 309270 309276	215— 88546 88551 755926 755942 977720 977733 217— 550055 550068 B-220— 151604 151705 606216 606218 B 753355 753411 222— 152105 152125 223— 195213 195282 224— 615698 615737 225— 88288 88291 391490 391500 693751 693758 226— 576821 576905 B-227— B 341850 341858 229— 608655 608684 230— 285287 285289 36093 322189 322279 231— 679501 679526 438749 438750 B-232— B 302589 302595 937890 937915 B-234— B 343730 343751 B 308403 308407 235— 29339 29350 B-236— 385263 385276 B 322201 B 727801 237— 165604 165628 238— 181736 181770 28006 28012 239— 404431 404442 240— 217734 562646 562685 241— 304762 304771 243— 119531 119543 B-244— B 327002 327004 409575 409617 637962 637963 B 734107 734110 245— 178501 179140 421228 421240 B-246— 145865 145885 260620 260621 B-248— B 310803 390327 390341 607954 607956 B 754203 B-249— B 312301 312313 398101 398116 610951 610980 B 757201 757205 251— 389540 389545 252— 521247 521250 603751 603791 253— 62391 62414 756747 756754 254— 381994 382001 255— 79536 79545 256— 398401 398426 257— 193739

L. U. 257—(Cont.) 475389 475416 B-258— B 312601 312606 411301 411309 611251 611259 B 757501 757506 259— 465257 465258 787211 787248 262— 164781 164850 46991 47020 B-263— 237718 237750 B 309373 309374 732751 732824 920013 920039 B 999468 999554 265— 172525 172525 651592 651611 268— 299032 299052 269— 875508 875579 12068 12069 270— 101083 101085 271— 513102 513198 224666 B-272— B 720998 721007 275— 615057 615089 984071 984077 B-276— 268475 268478 402958 403031 B 864901 864916 B-277— 360981 361294 425416 425439 976538 976555 278— 29048 29063 126898 126900 666001 666040 280— 748159 748178 281— 79831 79866 284— 198159 198159 663317 663344 285— 422204 422225 B-288— 52629 52630 B 288916 288916 B 298410 298420 678012 678057 290— 521275 521281 291— 5948 5996 B-292— 572023 572420 B 722097 722100 B 898501 898511 293— 116190 116198 304203 294— 518774 518796 295— 304420 304488 296— 731796 731802 B-300— 114474 114545 599638 599639 301— 755578 755591 B-302— 278743 278853 390904 390909 967469 967500 303— 767199 767202 B-304— 614559 614886 563240 563246 B 243514 243514 B 736591 736683 B-305— 42072 42072 285263 285310 B-306— 28342 28350 B 261048 261050 624627 624701 307— 116838 116849 B-309— B 63062 63120 138509 138595 174501 174505 261453 261750 219304 219305 305651 306248 663751 663794	L. U. 311— 448717 448718 476626 476715 312— 62465 62467 151935 151995 313— 293776 293776 884849 884882 B-316— B 339030 339032 B 324616 324627 421853 421923 599948 317— 391575 391603 318— 81976 81976 473486 473524 319— 88151 88155 321— 170998 171000 445684 445718 322— 412655 412660 323— 1872 1872 325985 326043 324— 144848 144885 325— 10135 10140 142812 142813 771444 771499 495751 495778 864710 864750 326— 208013 208013 436508 436764 B-327— B 335696 335700 B 15001 15012 731428 731431 328— 280690 280690 336876 336919 B-330— 136591 136601 331— 113317 113351 332— 49197 49198 267231 267326 333— 461557 461727 335— 390938 390953 B-337— 734235 734241 338— 139586 139617 168931 168942 339— 29034 29186 84359 84378 340— 551080 551245 582887 582902 341— 30345 30345 380352 380395 342— 880067 880094 B-343— 253288 253302 B-344— 17355 17365 B 720658 720664 B-346— 136378 136401 B-347— 256452 256500 B 301222 301222 B 338766 338771 732001 732045 348— 521661 521775 349— 172895 173078 242296 242689 558050 558054 350— 168020 168020 422115 422124 351— 113132 113143 352— 268361 268500 658501 658600 353— 102317 102336 888530 888706 717083 717086 B-354— 193492 193492 932698 932748 B-355— B 325845 325849 B-356— 141778 141802 B-357— B 292952 292956 388650 388657 442117 442192	L. U. B-358— 213109 213235 333239 333293 360— 336084 336085 474656 474750 684001 684058 361— 728012 728021 362— 390703 390738 363— 321119 321138 366— 410155 410174 367— 225769 225818 403640 403680 279861 B-369— 640051 640056 203540 203550 B 253298 253301 498001 498031 530063 530250 370— 525283 525288 371— 69054 69055 771440 771460 B-372— 260251 260287 816699 816750 B 870289 870343 373— 3822 3824 374— 79804 79808 375— 46638 46667 377— 913716 913724 922255 922284 379— 275354 275355 824934 824994 380— 908195 908215 382— 603667 603692 384— 758494 758502 385— 81736 81745 B-387— 142217 142219 B 322876 322888 B 728821 728855 B-388— 95192 95200 B 321025 389— 168387 168398 390— 31281 31307 568434 568437 B-391— 148228 148232 393— 41731 41731 430907 430927 394— 307116 307134 B-395— 385881 385889 396— 25557 25594 63314 63316 924557 924600 978601 978716 397— 72102 72105 144031 144085 979801 979805 398— 430856 430860 931333 931392 400— 319635 319661 401— 137062 137098 196144 196149 403— 396614 396642 404— 768566 768590 405— 139180 139200 424801 424828 568975 406— 297345 297370 408— 149561 149563 173050 173100 272971 273000 932698 932748 409— 139588 139588 184924 185001 411— 205751 205759 399489 399540 453870 453871	L. U. B-412— B 231581 231584 414277 414277 444889 444907 B 953652 953723 413— 231388 231427 252842 252872 B-414— 611057 611086 415— 143991 143998 386510 386525 416— 473917 473946 417— 220062 220094 B-418— B 242996 242998 574027 574172 776669 776675 B-420— B 262303 262308 438034 438034 914865 914959 B 850784 850840 B-423— 131386 131400 614325 614325 784501 784521 424— 147930 147941 B-425— 734648 734662 426— 413953 413965 428— 140001 140055 160530 160533 B-429— 301061 301163 B 302133 302134 397751 397767 602315 602422 430— 408014 408034 B-431— 75368 75407 B 900156 900181 B-435— B 264965 264965 B 364792 364800 649853 649880 436— 384693 384711 437— 155134 155190 206313 206326 66050 438— 239343 239347 463510 463617 981301 981324 929397 929400 B-439— 436147 436179 593071 593101 440— 413594 413598 776671 776700 839251 839265 B-441— 546770 546788 47146 442— 910453 910498 949751 949769 443— 731155 731177 444— 60141 60142 438880 438903 445— 270642 270644 366214 366286 B-446— 123656 123675 B 297027 B-447— B 323164 323166 750746 750751 448— 380942 380950 450— 386919 386983 435283 451— 774435 774447 452— 132820 132839 B-453— B 248454 248456 B 700977 701022 B 739568 739663 454— 761928 761944 B-456— B 268503 268503 281254 B 307814 307816 613950 613984 457— 385664 385675 458— 165476 165482	L. U. 438—(Cont.) 50, e42 507890 459— 235667 236670 331861 332145 461— 970384 970402 B-465— B 22761 23163 522769 522946 B 275934 275935 466— 62381 62381 493598 493670 467— 754940 754958 469— 769135 769148 470— 125236 125257 471— 149540 149585 B-472— 134821 134829 B-474— B 290500 290504 B 341371 341398 570255 570270 610763 611000 475— 134630 134657 B-476— 856000 856039 B 879123 879166 B-477— 255161 255167 991426 991472 479— 831118 831186 153458 153465 225405 225408 480— 892483 892500 726751 726757 481— 631649 631860 B-482— 400676 400680 483— 312578 312732 23888 486— 766919 766930 488— 125707 125709 174401 174466 660011 660013 489— 86480 86489 936944 936948 490— 396429 396435 559976 559977 491— 427208 427243 492— 606724 606750 467251 467280 B-495— B 258518 258519 306795 306796 320505 320553 496— 112664 112684 B-497— 51057 51059 798868 798882 B-498— 760080 760087 499— 278246 278250 733501 733626 331908 331908 947610 500— 566619 566620 731274 731430 501— 238950 239116 284030 284116 337631 337869 B-502— B 255419 255427 53961 53967 59768 504— 333855 333871 505— 261137 261493 430599 430641 602032 602079 506— 405352 405391 583081 583082 508— 228839 228910 436797 436804 567071 567127 509— 278482 278490 511— 124124 124154 512— 63171 63210	L. U. 515— 58688 58703 516— 154890 154925 517— 46847 46854 746889 746906 520— 408911 409078 196779 521— 323058 323179 436615 436633 522— 121945 122000 B-524— 386204 386230 525— 394241 394256 526— 400528 400533 528— 351939 352021 532— 603079 603166 533— 125907 125923 536— 246192 246193 537— 737867 737877 538— 562291 562321 539— 229991 229991 652485 652500 727501 727518 540— 456824 456923 543— 89477 89483 544— 50578 50670 546— 406814 406844 547— 614895 614913 627045 627128 B-548— 124546 124553 B 261942 549— 35871 35945 550— 422961 422986 552— 404149 404169 569561 569562 553— 385452 385463 B-554— B 261182 261184 B 751707 751785 752261 752280 556— 129197 129214 557— 833700 833736 972558 972577 558— 134619 134625 243717 243750 360001 360223 559— 150396 150417 561— 343394 343623 423778 423784 562— 141123 141149 564— 229885 229894 565— 765118 765123 B-566— 394080 394103 555649 555671 994941 995019 567— 247821 247878 568— 54295 54296 454508 454560 B-569— 270781 270964 B 275805 275808 413124 413125 939437 939443 B-570— 175566 175567 B 271815 271816 app. B 271835 271841 422697 422700 749251 749265 571— 384915 384926 572— 20401 20415 423532 423534 573— 56589 56605 574— 24228 24247	L. U. 574—(Cont.) 543681 548815 575— 300164 300183 580— 243718 243732 581— 928091 928140 582— 269494 269520 281908 583— 409286 409324 584— 140786 140787 268997 269085 287467 287529 585— 747234 747251 586— 920678 920699 587— 743012 743029 588— 61686 61710 73603 73604 589— 358106 358295 589939 591— 133081 133110 592— 753701 753731 320144 594— 222792 222793 378464 378486 595— 124861 124940 444691 444750 577141 577143 609001 609250 596— 94544 94547 597— 745601 745614 598— 118539 118545 599— 741881 741896 600— 380570 380584 601— 143551 143561 280021 280093 584217 584250 640951 640963 604— 52252 52340 440619 440620 B-605— 291200 291334 B 301137 301145 578338 578341 B 866011 866144 893138 893196 606— 772334 772347 607— 169152 169176 609— B 282606 417486 417487 782374 782387 610— 60393 60542 264695 264700 958206 611— 562044 562137 612— 384803 384808 555220 555226 613— 303921 303933 335194 335250 499501 499698 614— 141998 142012 615— 137399 137400 410401 410472 269324 B-616— 422767 422838 617— 288663 288735 621181 621184 618— 282706 282706 422524 422678 620— 406516 406522 638551 638552 831233 831249 621— 437421 437452 580659 623— 214489 214500 547501 547525 B-624— 319744 319749 B 311404 311407 317616 317665
---	---	--	---	--	--	--

L. U. B-624—(Cont.) B 756301 760261 625— 608223 608245 626— 519787 519793 628— 404772 404797 629— 793324 793367 630— 271590 271599 631— 93745 93750 507001 507031 632— 152463 152493 633— 288467 288485 269966 269967 546241 546295 634— 232288 232308 254324 B-636— B 234396 234398 324087 324118 B-640— 262144 262190 585892 585900 987231 987251 643— 948419 948451 644— 227387 314571 314635 B-645— B 320266 320279 755525 755527 646— 129871 129900 648— 14191 14250 (Mem.) 14635 14637 (App.) 799501 649— 226171 226173 228736 228750 565501 565670 650— 73959 74010 651— 239931 239950 652— 409704 409720 576478 576480 653— 18251 18298 654— 243253 243356 356284 356343 B-655— 145034 145082 B 343554 343556 B 751010 751050 656— 155428 155455 B-657— 404843 404857 658— 743585 743598 B-659— 294177 294545 389623 389646 612111 612599 612751 613182 660— 755934 755941 151317 151355 422147 422157 661— 374537 374551 662— 425061 425062 749027 749067 B-663— 186621 B 251387 251394 254896 254970 664— 30536 30597 83581 83590 665— 265166 265280 334634 334640 990801 990807 666— 4722 4726 326421 326552 400582 400584 B-667— B 53500 53615 B 272867 333523 367882 367991 668— 972298 972334 670— 137511 137525 671— 335385 335442	L. U. 672— 730326 730335 B-673— 561405 561420 674— 451634 451695 B-675— 27322 27326 B 30018 30019 600961 601028 676— 342245 342312 604961 604965 677— 20237 149806 149821 678— 242172 242175 466555 466613 679— 761237 761250 680— 136076 136111 681— 423606 423624 682— 292922 292925 661759 661791 683— 424024 424115 560937 B-684— 212175 212210 224994 224995 426323 426337 685— 35868 35890 225469 686— 614616 614640 687— 121210 121243 B-688— 193760 193808 B 341474 341480 689— 110356 110397 B-690— 589126 589127 747752 747782 691— 5533 5535 636091 636164 693— 417175 417182 695— 139491 139500 425401 425437 697— 215003 215100 851896 851960 698— 245117 245118 344018 344074 B-699— B 33751 33843 B 336681 336684 457567 457595 767882 767926 700— 420903 420926 B-702— 89561 89567 108642 108652 135711 135720 212099 212163 286566 286587 305568 305571 315253 315264 458854 458855 511671 511677 526456 526500 583554 583586 589623 785251 785262 660761 660768 812215 812220 812647 812648 967984 968005 B-703— B 300391 300394 379634 379660 704— 849438 849471 B-705— 127007 127013 B-706— 126481 126503 589416 589417 B 722461 722467 707— 146493 146538 708— 608358 608442 163372 163373 709— 122803 122819 710— 730695 730709 B-711— B 311459 311461 284634 284635 446996 447000 630751 630897	L. U. 712— 171408 171427 714— 739941 739948 715— 334263 334274 410374 410400 683251 683253 786681 786684 716— 103201 103315 332308 332312 557821 558150 717— 189285 189386 452502 452510 718— 579801 747457 719— 33410 33469 B-720— B 334215 406122 406127 722— 69345 69346 550410 550423 B-723— 587817 587968 335483 335485 725— 171138 171147 843168 843211 726— 401165 401179 728— 301532 830147 830163 729— 230391 230397 B-730— B 357850 357861 886961 887014 731— 229835 229868 732— 1961 1962 26763 26766 393613 393695 733— 598078 598085 751278 751290 734— 133577 133579 249214 249488 735— 84148 84150 420601 420604 622369 736— 120376 120387 257880 738— 323898 323899 549948 549984 B-739— 423467 423487 740— 400817 400822 743— 346557 346568 744— 321847 321871 462912 463340 B-746— 127241 127244 B 723141 723154 747— 297546 297549 329539 329632 748— 424751 424752 51468 51525 B-749— 393791 393792 B 499621 499662 514393 514568 750— 809105 809137 B-754— 130063 130077 755— 772044 772056 756— 145715 145727 757— 845894 845914 B-760— 566768 567000 616766 616777 624751 624852 761— 277300 277305 392705 392733 762— 403542 403556 B-763— B 510065 510079 552848 552913 764— 242311 921731 921750 173251 173260 765— 59836 59925	L. U. 765—(Cont.) 109530 109538 B-766— 130925 130944 592095 592097 767— 361479 361498 432223 432230 768— 74747 74787 770— 61296 61381 81804 81807 771— 598680 598683 753154 753170 B-773— 153046 153085 774— 232274 232340 775— 585065 585091 776— 296291 296297 453189 453278 777— 746867 746883 780— 389935 390000 411901 411934 431173 781— 598377 752503 752528 782— 240179 756084 756093 783— 525065 525086 784— 223786 223788 278751 278810 B-785— 409830 409857 B 734461 734482 786— 338448 338479 487518 487845 928957 929100 270001 270041 B-788— 130650 130661 790— 364487 364495 166546 791— 49343 49442 603505 603518 792— 475547 475555 794— 175771 414887 414898 573710 573750 807751 807926 B-795— 249927 249945 571689 798— 229666 435500 435522 800— 168469 168470 263667 263730 474656 474658 801— 115634 115649 802— 522881 522886 431587 755232 755243 807— 425117 425126 808— 397201 397218 809— 742695 742705 812— 100307 100313 813— 180440 180503 240744 240749 B-815— B 251032 251039 380223 380228 B-816— 323664 323732 427438 427440 817— 94168 94174 489114 489507 B-818— B 325264 325265 388079 388115 B 730561 730586 484669 484672 819— 396821 396833 820— 145111 145115 821— 402029 402036 822— 297132 297136	L. U. 822—(Cont.) 924783 924881 823— 305146 469645 469669 824— 760385 760398 B-825— 970501 970512 B-826— 755401 755424 B-828— 755701 755732 B-829— 987751 987783 B-830— 81467 81472 916501 916881 831— 730073 730075 B-832— 756001 756122 B-833— B 287883 287885 733043 733053 B-835— 618773 746616 746672 B-837— B 814701 814726 982983 982998 838— 127763 127787 208400 B-839— 917251 917416 840— 145571 145582 841— 939514 939529 842— 727697 727715 B-843— 255403 255444 B 328845 328846 B-844— 312935 312974 B 329695 329700 B 733801 733804 845— 399153 399197 847— 148726 148800 621751 621755 849— 175165 175315 437648 437687 850— 32880 32883 510871 510907 851— 744734 744739 950544 950553 852— 143399 143400 383101 383148 587570 854— 81361 81365 240944 240978 855— 1786 1816 856— 429135 429164 857— 734851 734861 858— 693416 693439 859— 393061 393191 860— 135152 135173 861— 170824 170826 846703 846748 223140 223286 862— 262991 262993 340668 340773 863— 422059 422071 864— 331038 331227 865— 10398 10408 192466 192733 867— 90749 90750 412501 412512 B-868— B 233094 233099 B 769244 769370 869— 910671 910687 870— 610319 610357 872— 769677 769680 873— 715482 715500 786751 786756 B-874— 115348 115370 334818 334819	L. U. B-876— B 280295 280321 338251 338385 478162 478200 564418 564444 B 735368 735600 789976 790200 503251 503350 B 114001 114125 877— 576052 576064 882— 758226 758238 884— 262160 262170 885— 109960 110005 30817 30819 886— 150612 476250 476216 887— 448837 448838 583719 583841 888— 756418 756431 889— 161397 161400 438668 438750 468330 804001 804049 890— 402368 402405 951066 951067 892— 795546 795557 893— 800951 800969 896— 325218 325295 422384 422385 898— 420285 420298 900— 563292 563306 901— 598560 598590 902— 142710 142742 586663 586665 903— 128438 128443 B-904— 123614 123638 B 287193 287201 B-905— 379760 379765 B 504256 504313 B-907— B 1628 1666 396278 396296 B-909— B 234680 234682 783446 783480 910— 121614 121623 298584 298585 911— 173303 173306 327442 327608 912— 483171 483230 913— 391238 391270 761727 914— 66934 66940 817367 817408 915— 76111 917— 386675 386691 556101 556106 918— 759774 759787 B-921— B 751 828 B 14306 15000 B 94023 94058 922— 449259 449269 923— 464251 464326 480376 480379 584382 933678 933750 B-926— B 284923 284932 424413 874927 874955 954908 954910 928— 195047 195055 300179 300214 B-929— 250817 B 755117 755148 B-930— 389847 389860 932— 794281 794292 933— 401792 401811 934— 793192 793196	L. U. B-936— B 236320 236324 407275 407279 937— 592168 592195 940— 899626 899657 218023 942— 220641 220658 B-943— B 750696 750709 B-945— B 978099 978114 B-947— B 314350 314370 760667 760677 948— 421284 421437 562749 562754 998401 998674 922770 922800 B-949— B 245991 391587 391600 B-951— B 328791 328800 392057 392073 B 756601 756633 956— 14681 14685 958— 242968 242969 B-959— B 138099 138101 B 589004 589046 692307 692314 962— 145263 145279 B 850205 850240 B-964— 208153 208192 B 269449 269451 B-965— 13431 13500 B 52495 52500 100501 100514 B 108001 108293 B 291470 291478 429268 429270 968— 304569 304571 611502 611529 B-969— B 728578 728602 970— 377882 377899 972— 607680 607688 B-973— B 283980 283987 763732 763749 B-975— 486123 486170 B-979— B 276645 276646 400221 400230 B-980— B 261959 261965 B 257182 257188 432527 361537 361555 B-981— B 277991 277994 478548 478558 B-982— 387198 387233 556761 556767 B-986— B 311035 311051 B-987— B 12001 12274 B 13338 13500 B 141446 B-989— B 724489 724500 B 736801 736836 991— 93113 93122 186717 B-994— B 55640 B 751449 751500 B 19501 19519 995— 426062 426113 996— 393312 393322 89221 89235 B 331245 331246 B-998— 79260 79305 B-999— B 729359 729372 B-1000— B 104798 105127 B-1001— B 261458 261463 B-1002— 181399 181402 B 251856 520054 520162 B-1005— B 7922 8250
--	---	--	---	---	---	---

L. U. B-1005—(Cont.) B 32251 32300 B 94757 94766 B-1006— B 887811 888000 B 36751 36802 B-1007— B 111001 111006 B 867686 867750 B-1010— B 4394 4714 B 66590 66632 B-1015— B 892072 892129 B-1018— B 754824 754873 B-1019— B 732076 732123 B-1022— B 513346 513358 1024— 47852 47929 82712 1025— 771104 771111 B-1026— B 6105 6161 B-1027— B 891369 891412 1029— 911448 911454 926809 926831 17115 B-1030— B 185891 185910 B 227168 227169 1032— 427585 427603 767854 B-1034— B 110251 110271 B 842990 843000 B 244158 B-1035— B 2523 2792 B 332625 332637 924605 1036— 672713 672724 1037— 129924 129927 364981 365100 B-1041— B 17781 18000 B 34501 35350 B 92951 92970 B-1045— B 179283 179285 B-1046— 976034 976045 1047— 925703 925735 B-1048— B 177695 177723 303777 303894 B-1049— B 7038 7140 B-1050— B 43236 43243 B-1052— B 6093 6103 B 894142 894186 1054— 638251 638253 801762 801768 B-1055— B 941764 941929 B 230807 230808 1057— 234475 507573 507587 B-1060— 712949 713010 B-1061— 196405 196444 B 323828 323830 B-1065— B 754043 754097 B-1067— B 735179 735266 B-1068— B 975746 975750 B 29251 29665 B-1069— B 99067 99074 B-1071— B 984855 984974 B 271628 1072— 971010 971032 B-1074— B 306777 306782 B-1075— B 236843 236845 B-1076— B 62461 62612 B 239091 239092 B-1078— B 890421 890525 B-1079— B 127923 127924 216157 216179 B-1080— B 5332 5337	L. U. B-1080—(Cont.) B 842104 842174 B-1082— B 344116 344118 B-1083— B 969432 969541 B-1085— B 253332 253337 B 430357 430393 B-1088— B 974074 974250 B 13501 13686 B-1089— B 309288 309300 B 981751 981790 B-1090— B 62286 62287 1091— 164714 164716 410718 410736 B-1092— B 21211 21240 B 278868 278870 B-1093— B 256379 256388 B-1094— B 64056 64057 B 325236 325241 1095— 866752 866790 B-1097— B 279740 279743 B 484779 484802 B-1098— B 10303 10695 1099— 767629 767636 1101— 366300 366308 B-1102— B 279969 B 861458 861535 1105— 179092 179102 B-1106— B 326362 326385 B-1107— B 291884 291890 1108— 61862 61875 B-1109— B 57303 57410 B-1110— B 108751 108769 133785 133800 B 300348 300363 B-1111— 501001 501009 611551 611570 B 984110 984257 B-1112— B 107518 108000 B 115501 115554 1113— 354361 354474 601528 601541 B-1116— B 261715 B 706536 706610 1118— 941 943 150677 150736 B-1120— 1073 1075 832574 832597 1122— 113814 113827 601664 963001 B-1123— B 266594 266610 B 776890 777000 B 36001 36024 B-1126— B 826065 826106 B-1127— B 338041 338061 B-1128— B 921895 921898 B-1129— B 330318 B 892637 892670 B-1130— B 18140 18603 B 341472 1131— 407725 407734 B-1132— B 303357 B 965426 965470 1135— 270746 270750 450751 450774 1136— 120087 120096 B-1137— B 304553 304555 B 961704 961758 1139— 123067 123085 1141— 77848 77959 152131 152230 170229 170230	L. U. B-1143— B 784137 784268 B 91612 91615 1144— 102969 102973 1145— 389563 389590 992403 1147— 57097 57098 423071 423140 1148— 149177 149192 1149— 154236 154265 B-1150— B 322928 322938 1151— 85562 129436 129447 1152— 153651 153673 B-1154— 31080 31085 718190 718221 939693 939695 1156— 103278 103285 B-1158— B 957204 957271 B-1159— B 338476 338479 B 981253 981324 B-1161— B 339968 339969 B 962627 962725 B-1162— B 327451 327487 B-1163— B 31501 31529 B 310748 310753 B 958398 958500 B-1164— B 15831 16235 B 87828 87873 B-1166— B 729242 729297 B-1167— B 342128 342129 B 987321 987404 B-1169— B 49751 49960 B 324926 324931 B-1170— B 343218 343219 B 750472 750523 1172— 407123 407128 1173— 390008 390028 607653 1174— 420301 420312 638879 B-1176— B 327940 327951 B 736241 736274 B-1177— B 327653 327656 B 735919 735954 1178— 425701 425705 1180— 393901 393923 609451 609476 1183— 395407 395412 610063 610070 1184— 396901 396920 610351 610362 MISSING 16— 202622-625, 627-679. B-36— 44296. B-38— 44295. 41— 834115-118. 54— 586354-355. B-73— 571494-497. 82— 489771-799. B-95— 639499-500. 116— 37415. 209— 191661, 671. B-227— B 341849, 855. 275— 984067-070. 291— 5983, 5986, 5989, 5991. B-304— 563239. 428— 160531. 437— 66049.	L. U. B-439— 436148-178. B-446— B 297021-026. B-477— 255160. 521— 436629. 567— 247813-820. 595— 577140. 617— 288729-734. 640— 987230. 660— 422153-155. B-705— B 722465. 733— 598079-083. 735— 622368. 771— 598672-679. B-793— 571686-688. 806— 431586. B-816— 427437. 822— 924851-880. B-874— 115359-363. 886— 150608-611. B-1089— B 981759, 764, 778. 1145— 992401-402. VOID B-1— 680332, 359, 489, B 818902. B-3— AJ 4691, 6155, DH 386. EJ 1939, 1940, 2211. EApp 1539, 1541, 1713, 1856. H 3264, 3310, 3487, 3515, 3517. I 8280. OA 22540, 23619. BF 1737. BL 2197, 2823, 2842. BMQ 10595. B 9576, 10523, 10831, 11611. B-5— 353892. B-9— 369370. 16— 202531, 368326, 329. B-18— 589973. B-25— 341835, 921, 950. B-28— 928245. 33— 155715. B-36— 44296. B-38— 104394, 904917, 905122, 185. B-39— 348718. 40— 249081, 570251. B-43— 244677-680, 708, 775, 852. 46— 385010, 087-090. B-48— B 25961, 191990, 256939, 950, 953, 599805. B-50— 613675. B-57— B 68729, 863, 69047-048, 128, 766, 781, 823. B-66— 225804, 819, 841, 853, 897, 904, 974, 980, 226005, 027, 043,	L. U. B-66—(Cont.) 046, 213, 304, 308, 344, B 816486, 531, 615, 872250. B-73— 224022, 078, 571290, 382. B-83— B 305436, 633069, 189, 365, 686, 706, 769- 770, 990134. B-95— 219510, 220285. B-98— 91206, 210, 340035, 078, 098. 107— 549326, 353, 418-419. B-108— 259031. B 332127-128. B-110— 635611, B 873222, 234, 256. 123— 44996, 436321, 661520. B-125— 591812, 953. 127— 823285-286. B-130— 254629-630, 656807. 156— 590393, 424, 428. 157— 797393, 837037, 064, 091, 151, 169. B-160— 605200. 164— 211651, 865, 212105, 234056- 060, 879157, 224, 530. 177— 592673, 681. 183— 147435. B-196— 121966, B 998861, 866, 921, 926. B-202— B 61689, 729, 752, 756, B 325838, 848, 659354, 356, 374, 490. 211— 258023. 215— 977720, 730. 223— 195245. B-249— 610969. B-263— 237729, B 999531. B-277— 425434. B-292— 572023-024, 203. B-309— 305709, 933, B 63080, 663783. 325— 495757. B-327— B 15010. 332— 267247, 261, 310-311. 353— 102323, 331. B-357— 442127-130. B-369— 203540-550. B-372— 260265, 816734. 390— 568364, 406, 428-429, 433- 434. 398— 931351. 405— 139191, 424801, 805. B-412— 444887, B 953676. 420— 914796. B-429— 397752.	L. U. B-435— 649870. 437— 155161. B-456— B 307814. 458— 507863. B-474— B 341395. 479— 831118. 488— 174459. 495— 306782. 501— 238964-965, 239029, 037, 337672, 708, 736, 747, 759, 829, 865. B-502— 59768. 506— 405356. 509— 278490. B-554— B 751742. B-566— 394085, 555654, 995004. 557— 833709. 584— 269059, 287517. 599— 144905. 601— 280080. B-605— 291313, B 301138, 893182. 607— 169164. 610— 60420, 475. 618— 422602. B-640— 262148. B-645— B 320266. 648— 14191. 652— 409716. 653— 18285. 654— 243294-295. B-659— 294177, 495, 612134, 154, 164, 185, 215, 232, 411, 443, 478, 838, 907, 613171-180, 389546. 660— 151317. 666— 4724. 674— 451667, 674. B-688— 193807. B-702— 212125, 135. 716— 557856, 558124. 718— 747493. 732— 393627. 733— 598070. B-763— B 510071, 073. 770— 61368. 786— 487513, 550, 929054, 066. 812— 100310. 824— 760385. 830— 81467-81470. 865— 192506, 525. B-876— 338385, 503343, 790161. 887— 583833. 889— 161399, 438675, 468319. 901— 598560, 562,	L. U. 901—(Cont.) 565, 569, 572, 574, 580. B-926— B 284930. B-965— 13484-490, B 108163. B-982— 556765. B-994— B 751491. 996— 393312. B-1030— B 185909-910. B-1041— B 17935. B-1049— B 7121. 1057— 507545. B-1076— B 62568. B-1088— B 13660. 1113— 601535. B-1130— B 18572. 1147— 423121, 131. B-1163— B 310748-750. B-1164— B 16069. Previously Listed Missing—Rec. B-25— 591468-470, 538- 540, 421306-310. 46— 385010, 087- 090. 100— 968719-720. 143— 6785, 6806. 153— 31296. 177— 592800. 275— 984059-060. 326— 296868. B-355— 117392-395. B-439— 436141-142. 445— 270640. B-477— 255154-157. 521— 436587. B-566— 994848-850. 615— 137381-397. 617— 288624-625, 627-661. B-655— 145005-010. B-723— 587560. 733— 598070. B-766— 592093. 889— 468301-303, 305-306, 309- 310, 312-313, 315-320. 904— 287191. 1057— 234472, 507545. BLANK 16— 368466-470. 153— 31296. 458— 165476-480, 507843, 870. 581— 928140. 865— 192589-590. 901— 598581, 583-590. Previously Listed Void—Not Void B-3— I 6066.
--	---	---	--	--	--	--



A sad bit of news from a veteran contributor of this column and member of the Brotherhood, John F. Masterson, L. U. No. B-39. In a crippled and helpless condition, he has been placed in the infirmary at Warrensville, Ohio, through the assistance of L. U. No. B-39. We hope that all friends of Masterson and admirers of his poetic efforts will heed this appeal:

S. O. S.

I want to send an S. O. S.,
A call for Brothers true—
I want to get a little help, yes!
From all the friends I knew.

My legs are weak, I'm paralyzed,
My age past sixty-one,
I'm ashamed to be with tearful eyes
Delaying all the fun.

Please write a letter to me,
From any place afar,
I want help and sympathy
No matter where you are.

It's grand to have Brothers
In the I. B. E. W.
When misfortune troubles you,
For there are no others
Who will do so much for you.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
L. U. No. B-39.

* * *

WAKE UP, AMERICA!

Don't ever say we have no right
To help our country in a fight,
Because we enjoy our freedom in
The laws we struggle to defend.

Let's be alert from this day on
And guard this land that we have won.
Don't leave a single stone unturned,
To keep the freedom we have earned.

Some people say we need not fear;
They say, "It cannot happen here."
Consider Finland, France and Spain—
Their confidence has brought them pain.

Wake up, America, and make a start,
Every one can do his part
To save the things that we hold dear;
Let there be no Fifth Column here.

JAMES J. DUNCAN,
L. U. No. 948.

* * *

HI, BOYS!

Hi, boys, you've heard an awful lot
About S. F. these days,
About our two big bridges,
And our cool, romantic bays,
Within our sunny harbor,
Where mighty clippers berth,
Where people briskly walk the streets,
As if they owned the earth.

And listen here! At night we sleep
'Neath blankets, tucked in tight,
The while you lie on clothesless beds,
And swelter through the night.
Now jobs, you know, are mighty scarce,
But with a few banknotes,
A sojourn here is just the thing—and listen!
Bring your coats!

AL VAUGHN,
L. U. No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.



SHOCK TROOPS

The troubles a wireman has are a-plenty
To drive him to drink or an early demise;
Each time he deposits his tools in a shanty
His days are replete with unpleasant surprise.
It isn't the job that he minds, nor the weather,
If torrid or frigid or stormy or fair;
It's the guy with a brain that weighs less
Than a feather—
The practical joker—that gets in his hair!

Oh give me a bee,
An infected mosquito,
A thorn-bearing tree,
Or benighted Benito—
I'll take the kaboodle along in my stride!
But give me this dope,
This misery broker,
This osteoscope,
This underslung joker—
I'll willingly give him a single-way ride!

His choicest of pranks is to nail your Bangora
To a wall or the floor or the tip of a limb—
Just any old way he can get your angora
Is seemingly screamingly funny to him!
He gets a big kick out of hiding your hammer,
And daubing soft tar on your saw and your wrench,
And beating on pipes for the deafening clamor,
And smearing soft limberger over the bench!

He's a boil! He's a corn!
He's a festering pimple!
His humor's a horn
That sticks out like a dimple!

If war is our lot, then my wishes are blunt:
I pray that all jokesmiths be sent to the front!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

* * *

SAINTS OR SINNERS

Were all of our faults on our foreheads inscribed,
We would be an astonishing sight,
For a great many saints would then sinners be
And our customs would change overnight.
Wherever we traveled, on land or sea, we
Would meet with astounding surprise,
But I know of one thing we would one and all do—
We would wear our hats close to our eyes.

A. H. URTUBEES,
L. U. No. 292.



A new and picturesque character for JOURNAL readers—he sounds to us something like Paul Bunyan.

"MOTORCYCLE MAC"

I've read so many poems of linemen
From out the woolly West,
Their praises told in song and prose,
And oftentimes in jest.
I think it's time another field
Should have a candidate
To stand in the JOURNAL's Hall of Fame
And with Lineman Lennie rate.

He could tie a knot in a half-inch pipe,
That you won't believe,
He could bend a dozen four-inch els,
All without a sleeve.
If you straightened all the pipe he's bent
It would reach to China and back.
The guy I seek to nominate
Is "Motorcycle Mac."

I met him first when I was five,
He used to pal with Pop;
Kids all have their favorite heroes,
Among mine he was on top.
The others looked up to William S. Hart,
But when things to me looked black
I'd close my eyes and look for help
From "Motorcycle Mac."

During long hard years of helper's time
I often watched him work.
No matter how hard or dirty the job,
You'd never see him shirk.
Spattered with concrete, up on the forms
With goulashers right at his back,
You'd always be sure there'd be nothing left out
With "Motorcycle Mac."

That was when the riveter's gun
Sang a song New Yorkers knew,
Before depression hit our town;
But now those songs are few.
Seldom now do you find big jobs
And I know for a fact,
The guy that misses them more than the rest
Is "Motorcycle Mac."

If I suddenly became a millionaire
I'll tell you what I'd do,
I'd buy me a carload of half-inch pipe
And a half-inch hickey, too.
I'd sit way back in a big easy chair,
Beside me the pipe in a stack
And I'd watch him go on a bender once more—
That "Motorcycle Mac."

You've never strung lines over big old mountains,
And you don't know how to use hooks.
Sage of the Bronx, you've no "lineman's corns."
Yet your name belongs in the books.
You're just a rootin', tootin', pipe man—
But ah me, alas and alack,
I guess your fame goes no further than me,
"Motorcycle Mac."

When I leave this world behind
I have but one request;
I'd like to leave with Brother Mac
And together go to rest.
With me up front on the handle-bars,
We'd roar up that one-way track,
And I'd whiz right through those pearly gates
With "Motorcycle Mac."

"LITTLE WILLIE,"
L. U. No. B-3, N. Y. C.

“**M**Y GRATITUDE to the United States is great; my confidence in its future is unbounded. My children, and children’s children will live here. There is no other place on earth where I would like them to live and where they would like to live. I go to Europe every other year. I have made a good many trips but I never fail to get a thrill coming into Sandy Hook. The boat stops, the pilot comes aboard — a man in a slouch hat with a cigar in his mouth. No brass buttons, no formalities. He goes up on the bridge and bing! bing! — we’re off. That, gentlemen, is our America. This is where we belong.”

WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN

